



Arkan e Imaan, Arkan e Islam (Ebadaat)
Aadab wa huqooq, Seerat wa Tareekh se mutalliq

500 Suwalat wa jawabat ke sath muntakhab ahadees
aur du'aon par mushtamil aik jaame

Nisaab-e-Diniyaat

Taleef

Hafiz Muhammad Sajid Usaid Nadwi

Nazar-e-Saani

Fazilatus Shaik Muhaamad Ashfazz Salafi Madani

Fazilatus Shaik Taha Saeed Khalid Umari Madani

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Jumla huqooq mahfooz hain.

*koi chapne ka qasd na kare yeh shar'ai, akhlaqi aur
qanooni jurm hoga.*

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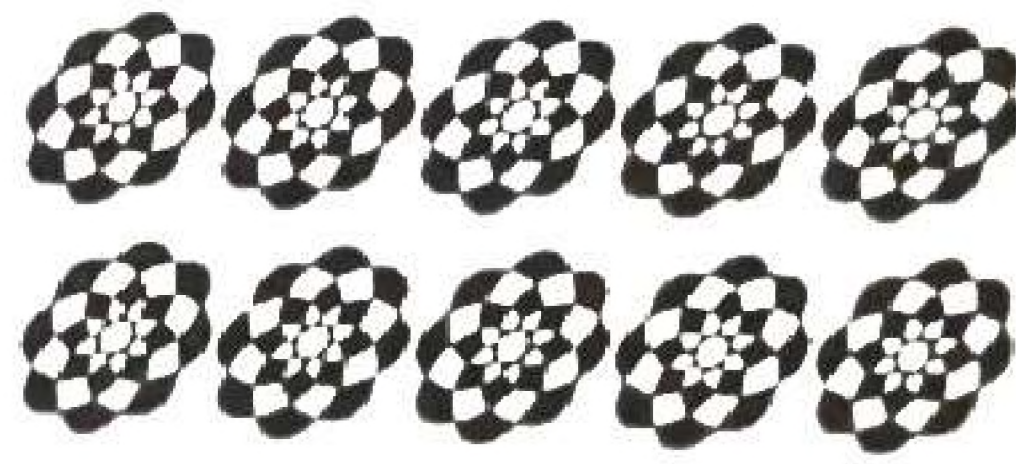
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Taqreez

fazilatushshaikh Muhammad Ashfaq Madani hafizahullah

ustaad e hadees Darul uloom Ahmadiya salfiyyah, Darbhanga

الحمد لله وحده والصلوة والسلام على من لا نبي بعده

Zere nazar risala basoorat e suwal wa jawab "Taharat wa Salaa" ke masail par mushtmil hai, jise 'azeez e girami janab Maulana Muhammad Sajid Usaid Nadwi (waffaqahullahu likull e khair'ameeen) ne tarteef diya hai 'azeez e mausoof bahas wa tahqeeq aur tarjima wa taleef mein dilchaspi rakhte hain aur kayi deeni, Ilmi aur islahi risale un ke qalam se manzar-e-aam par aachuke hain, risala e haaza ka main ne mutal'ah kiya hai, Alhamdulillah ma'loomati, sahih ahadees se mustanbat aur ahl e ilm ke aqwaal mein se rajeh qaul par mabni hai, yunto mukhtalaf feeh masail mein ahl e ilm ke darmiyan tarjeeh mein ikhtilaaf to paya hi jaata hai, lekin meri Danist aur tahaqeeq ke mutabiq muallif e risala ne Sahi tar qaul ko hi raajeh saabit kiya hai, wal ilmu 'indallahe ta'ala, aik do mqamat mukhtasr tauzeeh aur isharaat (mulahazaat) tak- meel e faida ki gharz se main ne raqam kiye hain.

Ummeed hai ke yeh risala ahl e ilm, talba aur 'ammatun naas ke nazdeek qadr ki nigah se dekha jayega, Allah ta'ala ise ba qaamat kehtar aur ba qeemat behtar ka misdaaq banaye aur muallif ko mazid Ilmi traqqiyat se nawaze. ameeen

hechmadan

Muhammad Ashfaq Salafi

batarikh yakum Rajan 1429 Mutabiq 5 July 2008

Tassuraat

fazilatushshaikh Taha Saeed Khalid Madani hafizahullah

الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلوة والسلام على رسوله الامين وعلى آله وصحبه
اجمعين، اما بعد

Deen ki bunyadi baton ki taleem wa ta-allum har musalman par farz hai taake woh ala wajhil baseera apne rab ki ibadat kar sake yahi wajah hai ke ahl e ilm ne apne apne daur mein mukhtasir taleefaati ki hain taake ummat ke aam afraad ke liye deen ki bunyadi taleemaat ka husool mumkin hosake .

is silsilatuzzahab ki aik kadi yeh taleef hai, jise Aziz e giraami Maulana Muhammad Sajid Usaid Nadwi ne nisaab e diniyaat ke naam se tarteef di hai, yeh kitaab imaan wa Islaam ke bunyadi arkaan, haqooq wa aadab, seerat wa tareekh, muntakhab ahadees nabawiyyah aur jame duayen wa azkaar par mushtamil hai. muallif ne masail ke paish karne mein sawal wa jawaab ka andaaz apnaya hai taake yaad karne aur yaad rakhne mein suhoolat ho. jazahullahu Khaira.

yeh kitaab makatib wa madaris ke talba wa talibat ke liye neez garmayi course wa digar mukhtasar muddati courses ke liye nihayat hi mufeed hai, kitaab apne ikhtisaar ke bawajood jame wa naafe' hai. Allah ta'ala se dua hai ke woh is kitaab ko Sharf e qabuliyat bakhshae aur nafa e 'aam ka zareya banaye. ameen

wassalam

Taaha Saeed Khalid Madani

Ameer suai jami'at ahl e hadees Odisha

wa Nazim e ta'leemaat Jami'a Darul Furqan, Hyd.

pesh e lafz

Deen se mutalliq zurori maloomat par mushtamil yeh risala ba-unwan "Nisaab diniyaat" aap ke hathon mein hai, raqim ne yeh risala mukhtalif mawaqe par mun-aqid hone waale courses, sho'ba e hifz ke talaba aur ghar mein diniyaat ka dars lene waale bachchon ko samne rakh kar tarteef diya hai, taaham ise school wa madaris mein bhi bataur e nisaab shaamil karna mumkin hai aur badi Umr ke log bhi is se mustafeed ho sakte hain, raqim ne poori koshish ki hai ke is risala mein koi baat bhi ghair mustanad aur sahih ahadees ke hawala ke baghair darj na ho, is ke bawajood mumkin hai ke is silsile mein kotahi hui ho, agar kisi ki nazar is qism ki kotahi par pad jaaye to aagah farmaayen, raqim mamnoon wa shukr guzaar hoga.

Main jama'at ke do intehayi mohtaram fazil, makhdoom e giraami Muhammad Ashfaq Madani hafizahullah aur ustaaz e giraami shaikh Taaha Saeed Khalid Madani hafizahullah ka dil ki gehrayi se mamnoon hun ke unhon ne khurd nawazi farmayi, awwaluzzikr ne kitaab ke namaz se mutalliq hisse par nazar e sani ke Sharf se nawaza jabke sani uz zikr ne poori kitaab ko Sharf e nazar bakhsha aur qeemati mulahazaat se Sarfraz farmaya, Allah dono mashaiykh ke ilm wa amal aur Umar wa sehat mein barkat ataa farmaye aur un ki shaksiyaat se ummat ko khoob khoob mustafeed farmaye, ameeen.

Rabb e kareem se dua hai ke woh is taleef ko mufeed banaye aur raqim aur us ke mu'aaweneen ke sath qareain ke liye bhi tosha e akhirat banade. ameeen

Wassalam

Muhammad Sajid Usaid Nadwi

Maktaba Al Faizi, Hyderabad

2 May 2012/ 14 May 2016

Aqaid wa imaniyaat

kamyaabi ka raasta

Q:1: Aik shakhs agar kamyaab aur pursukoon zindagi guzaarna chahta hai aur us ki yeh khwahish hai ke use duniya aur akhirat donon ki khusiyan haasil ho jayen to use kia karna chahiye ?

Ans: jo shakhs is duniya mein kamyaab aur sukon wali zindagi guzaarna chahta ho aur us ki yeh khwahish ho ke use duniya aur akhirat donon ki khusiyan haasil ho jayen use "Deen" par chalna chahiye .

Deen kiya hai ?

Q:2: "Deen" kiya hai ?

Ans: Allah taa'la ke rasoolon ne Allah ki marzi aur us ki pasand ke mutabiq zindagi guzarne aur rehan sehan ke jo tareeqe insanon ko betaye hain Unhin ka naam "Deen" hai.

Q:3: Hamare deen ka naam kiya hai ?

Ans: Hum jis deen ke maan-ne waale hain use "Islam" kehte hain.

Sachcha Deen

Q:4: kia sachcha deen sirf islam hi hai ?

Ans: Ji haan! sachcha deen sirf Islam hi hai, Allah ta'ala ne Qur'an e kareem mein farmaya:

إِنَّ الدِّينَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ الْإِسْلَامُ

"Allah ke nazdeek (qabil qabool aur pasandeeda) deen sirf Islam hi hai"

(Aal e Imran:19)

Q:5: kiya islam ke ilawa kisi aur deen par chal kar kamyaabi nahi mil sakti ?

Ans: Ji haan! islam ke ilawa kisi aur deen par chal kar kamyaabi nahi mil sakti, Allah ta'ala ne farmaya:

"jo shakhs islam ke siwa koyi aur deen talaash kare, us

ka deen hargiz qabool nahi kiya jayega aur woh Aakhirat mein nuqsan uthane waala (Jahannami) hoga"

(Aal e Imran :85)

Islam ke ma'ne

Q:6: "Islam" ke ma'ne kia hain ?

Ans: "Islam" ke lafzi ma'ne hain ita'at wa farma bardari ikhtiyar kar lena, Shari'at ki zabaan mein "Islam" naam hai us deen ka jise Allah ta'la ne apne bandon ki hidaayat ke liye tamam nabiyon aur aakhir mein bataur e khaas Muhammad (Sallallahu alaihe wa sallam) par utaara .

Muslim, kafir aur Munafiq

Q:7: "Islam" ke maan-ne waale ko kiya kehte hain?

Ans: woh shakhs jo Allah taala ke utaare hue is deen ko mane aur is ke mutabiq zindagi guzare use "Muslim" kehte hain.

Q:8: jo shakhs is deen ko na mane use kya kaha jata hai ?

Ans: Jo shakhs is deen ko na mane woh "Kafir" hai aur jo shakhs zabaan se to mane lekin dil se tasdeeq na kere use "Munafiq" kaha jata hai .

Islam ke bunyadi arkaan

Q:9: Islam ke bunyadi arkaan kitne hain ?

Ans: Islam ke bunyadi arkaan paanch hain : .

1. Is baat ki gawahi dena ke Allah ke siwa koi ibadat ke Laiq nahi aur Muhammad (Sallallahu alaihe wa sallam) Allah ke bande aur us ke rasool hain.

2. Namaaz qaim karna.

3. Zakaat ada krna.

4. Maah e ramadaan ka saum (roza) rakhna.

aur 5. agar isteta'at ho to khana e kaaba ka hajj karna .

Imaan aur Us ke bunyadi arkaan

Q:10: Imaan ka kiya matlab hai ?

Ans: Imaan ke ma'ne tasdeeq karne ke hain, shar'ai ma'non

mein dil se kisi baat ki tasdeeq karne, zabaan se us ka iqraar karne aur aaza wa jawareh se us ke mutabiq amal karne ka naam Imaan hai .

Q:11: Imaan ke bunyadi arkaan kiya hain?

Ans: Imaan ke bunyadi arkaan chay hain :

- (1) Allah ta'ala par imaan .
- (2) us ke firshton par imaan.
- (3) us ki kitabon par imaan.
- (4) us ke rasoolon par imaan.
- (5) Aakhirat ke din par imaan.
- aur (6) Bhali ya buri taqdeer par imaan.



Allah Ta'ala par imaan

Q:12: Allah taala par imaan ka kiya matlab hai ?

Ans : Allah taala par imaan ka matlab yeh manna aur yaqeen karna hai ke yeh duniya yun hi wujood mein nahi aayi balke is ka koi banane wala hai aur woh Allah ta'ala hai jo akela is kaayenaat ka khaaliq, maalik aur palanhar hai aur tanha ibadat ke Laiq hai .

Q:13: Iski kiya Daleel hai ke is duniya ka koi banane wala hai?

Ans : Is ki Daleel ke duniya ka koi banane wala hai yeh hai ke har ijaad(wujood mein aane wali cheez) Mujid(wujood mein laane waale) ki mohtaaj hoti hai, koi bhi wujood mein aane wali cheez mujid ke baghair wujood mein nahi aa sakati hai.

Q:14 : Quran e Majeed mein is na qabil e tardeed aqli Daleel ko kis tarah bayan kiya gaya hai?

Ans: Qur'an e Majeed mein is na qabil e tardeed aqli Daleel ko in lafzon mein bayan kiya gaya hai : .

"kia yeh kisi paida karne waale ke baghair paida hue hain ya yeh khud apne paida karne waale hain?" (At-toor:35)
yani na to yeh paida karne wale ke baghair paida hue hain aur na hi yeh khud -apne khaaliq hain, to saabit ho gaya ke in sab ka koi khaaliq hai .

Tauheed e ruboobiyat

Q:15: Is kayenaat ka banane wala aik hi ho sakta hai ya kayi aik ?

Ans: woh aik hi hosakta hai.

Q:16: aakhir aik hi kyun hoga?

Ans: is liye ke hum insanon hamesha ka tajribah hai ke kisi kaam ya idaara ka intezam theek rakhne ke liye kisi aik hi shakhs ko bada banaya jata hai, agar aisa na ho to ikhtilaaf ho jaye aur intizam bigad jaye, lekin hum dekhte hain ke is duniya ka nizaam bilkul theek thaak aur durust hai, kahin koi bigaad

aur kharabi nahi, kiya yeh is baat ki daleel nahi hai ke is kayenaat ka banane wala aur intizam karne waala aik hi hai? yaqeenan woh aik hi hai aur us aik zaat ka naam "Allah" hai.

Q:17: Is duniya ka banane wala jab aik hi hai to phir kiya zaroori nahi hai ke is mein sirf usi ki badshahi ho, saari duniya usi ki mohtaaj aur farmanbardar ho, usi ke hukum se hawa chale, usi ke hukm se barish ho, maarna, jilana aur rozi dena waghaira sab usi ke ekhtiyar aur bas mein ho?

Ans: Ji haan! aisa hi hona chahiye aur aisa hi hai bhi, isi baat ko Allh ta'ala ne yun bayan farmaya hai:

أَمْ خَلِقُوا مِنْ غَيْرِ شَيْءٍ أَمْ هُمُ الْخَالِقُونَ

"sun rakhkho ke makhlooq bhi usi (Allah) ki hai aur hukm bhi usi ka hai" (At-Toor:35)

aisa hi jan-ne aur maan-ne ko "Tauheed e ruboobiyyat" kehte hain aur is ke barkhilaf aqeedah rakhne ko "shirk fir rububiyyah" kaha jata hai.

Q:18: kiya "Tauheed e rububiyyat" ko Makkah aur Arab ke log bhi tasleem karte the?

Ans: Ji haan "Tauheed e rububiyyat" ko Makkah aur Arab ke log bhi tasleem karte the, Allah taala ne Quran e Majeed mein irshad farmaya hai:

"un (kafiroon) se puchiye ke kaun hai jo tumhen aasman aur zameen se rozi deta hai? yeh dekhne aur sunne ki taaqat kis ke ikhtiyar mein hai? aur kaun is duniya ka nizaam chalata hai? yeh zaroor kahinge "Allah"

(Younus:30)

Tauheed e Uluhiyat ya 'ibadat

Q:19: jab yeh log "Tauheed e ruboobiyyat" ko tasleem karte the to phir yeh mushrik kyun thehre?

Ans: darasal har zamane mein aksar logon ka muamla yeh raha hai ke woh aik taraf Allah ko rab mante aur us ke tanha khaaliq wa malik hone ko tasleem karte rahe hain aur doosri taraf us ko chhodh kar doosaron ke aage sar jhukate aur un se

muradaein mangte rahe hain, isi wajah se un logon ko mushrik qarar diya gaya .

Q:20: Allah taala hi ko khaaliq wa malik aur rab maan-ne ke bawujood doosaron ke samne sar jhukane aur un se muradein mangne ki wajah kiya thi?

Ans: Is ki wajah yeh thi ke un logon ko shaitan ne dhoke se yeh samjha diya ke woh jin(anbiya, auliya aur saleheen waghai-ra) se muraden mangte hain woh Allah ke qareebi aur mehbo-ob hain aur unhi ke waste se Allah deta aur ataa farmata hai.

Q:21: Is shaytani dhoke aur khayaal ki bunyaad par yeh log kya karte the?

Ans: Is shaytani dhoke aur khayaal ki bunyaad par yeh log Allah ke un naik bandon ko apne aur Allah ke darmiyan waastaa banate aur apni samajh se aise kaam karte jin se yeh Allah ke bande khush hon aur un ki zarurten poori kar dein .

Q:22: Allah ke un bundon ko khush karne aur un se apni zarurten poori krwane ke liye yeh log kiya karte the?

Ans: Allah ke un bundon ko khush karne aur un se apni zaroorat poori karwane ke liye yeh log un ke naam se kuch khaas jaghon par aastana bana lete, wahan un ki asli ya khayali tasweer ya moortiyon rakh dete aur agar kahin unki qabren mil jatin to moorti banane ki bajaye un qabron par hi aastane banadete.

Q:23: khud se banaye in aastanon aur buzurgon ki qabron par yeh log kiya karte the?

Ans: yeh log un aastanon par jate aur moortiyon aur qabron ko chu kar un se barkat haasil karte, unnka chakkar lagate aur tazeem ke sath un ke samne khadhe ho jate, sajde bhi karte, nazr wa niyaaz pesh karte, chadhawe chadhate, un ke naam par janwar chodhte aur janwar zabah bhi karte aur salanah un aastanon par mele bhi lagate aur sab kuch karne ke ba'd kahte "aye buzurag! mera fulan kaam ban jaye aur meri fulan museebat tal jaye"

Q:24: kiya Quran e Majeed mein un ke is aqeedah aur amal

ka zikar hai ?

Ans: Ji haan! Quran e majeed mein Allah ta'ala ne unke is aqeede ka zikr is tarah farmaya hai :

"yeh log aison ki ibadat karte hain jo na in ko nuqsan pahuncha sakte hain aur na nafa', kehte hain ke yeh Allah ke yahan hamare sifarishi hain" (Younus:18)

Q:25: kiya Qur'an e Majeed mein in logon ko is aqeedah aur amal ki bina par mushrik kaha gaya hai?

Ans: Ji haan! jo log sifarishi banane ki aisi ghalati karte hain Quran e Majeed ne unhen mushrik yani shirk karne waala kaha hai jaisa ke Sura e Younus ki aayat (18) mein aage Allah taala ne farmaya : .

"woh (Allah) paak aur buland hai in logon ke (sifarishi banane ke) is shirk se"

Q:26: Kiya shirk karne waale ki mu'afi nahi hai?

Ans: Ji haan! shirk sab se bada gunah hai, jaisa ke Allah ta'ala ka irshad hai :

"be shak shirk bada bhaari zulm hai" (luqman:13)

shirk karne wala agar shirk karte hue mar jaaye to us ki muafi nahi, Allah ta'ala ne farmaya:

"be shak Allah is baat ko muaaf nahi karega ke us ke sath shirk kiya jaaye" (Alnisa:116)

Q:27: To kiya shirk karne waala hamesha jahannam hi mein rahega ?

Ans: Ji haan! shirk karne waala agar tauba kiye baghair mar jaye to hamesha jahannam mein rahega, kabhi Jannat mein daakhil nahi hosakega Qur'an e Majeed mein hai :

"jis ne Allah ke sath shirk kiya us par Allah ne jannat haraam kar di hai aur us ka thikana jahannam hai"

(Al-maaida:72)

Q:28: Kiya har daur mein aksar log isi shirk mein giriftar hote rahe hain?

Ans: Ji haan! Allah ta'ala ka irshad hai:

"Un mein se aksar log Allah par imaan rakhne ke bawajood shirk karne waale hain" (Yousuf:106)

Q:29: Kiya tamam nabiyon ko Allah taala ne isi shirk se rokne ke liye bheja tha?

Ans: Ji haan! Allah ta'ala ne tamam nabiyon ko isi shirk se rokne ke liye bheja tha, Allah taala ne irshad farmaya:

"aap se pehle bhi jo rasool hum ne bheja us ki taraf yahi wa'hi nazil farmayi ke mere siwa koi m'abood e barhaq nahi, pas tum sab meri hi ibadat karo" (Al Ambiya:25)

Q:30: :Kiya hamare rasool.... ne bhi logon ko is shirk se rukne ki dawat di?

Ans: Ji haan! hamare Rasool (Sallallahu alaihe wa sallam) ne bhi logon ko isi shirk se rukne ki dawat di, aap (Sallallahu alaihe wa sallam) ne farmaya:

"kaho' Allah ke siwa koi ibadat ke Laiq nahi' kamyaab hojaoge" (Sahih Ibn Khuzaima :159, Dara Qutni:4586)

Q:31: To kiya hamein sirf aik Allah hi ke aage sar jhukana chahiye aur sirf usi se apni muraden maangni chahiye?

Ans: Ji haan! surah Fatiha mein hamein isi ki taleem di gayi hai, hum kehte hain :

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ

"aye Allah! hum sirf teri hi ibadat karte hain aur tujhi se madad chahte hain"

aur Nabi (Sallallahu alaihe wa sallam) ne bhi yahi sikhlaya hai, aap (Sallallahu alaihe wa sallam) ne farmaya :

"jab tum mango to Allah hi se mango aur jab madad chaaho to faqat Allah hi se chaaho" (Tirmizi:2516)

aisa hi maan-ne aur karne ko "Tauheed e uluhiyat" kehte hain.

Q:32: Kiya Allah se mangne ke liye hamein kisi waste aur wasele ki zaroorat nahi?

Ans: Ji haan! Allah se mangne ke liye hamein kisi waaste aur waseele ki zaroorat nahi, Allah ta'ala ka irshad hai:

"jab mere bande mere baare mein aap se suwal karen to

aap keh den ke main qareeb hun, har pukarne waale ki pukaar ko jab kabhi woh mujhe pukare, qabool karta hun..."
(Al-Baqarah:176)

Tauheed e Asma wa sifaat

Q:33: Allah ta'ala hamare qareeb hai, is ka kya matlab hai?

Ans: Allah taala hamare qareeb hai, is ka matlab yeh hai ke woh apne dekhne, sun-ne aur jan-ne ke aitbaar se hamare qareeb aur hamare sath hai, jaisa ke Allah taala ka irshad hai:

إِنَّهُ سَمِيعٌ قَرِيبٌ

"woh bada hi sun-ne waala aur qareeb hai" (Saba:50)
is ka yeh matlab nahi ke woh apni zaat se hamare qareeb aur hamare sath hai.

Q:34: To phir Allah ta'ala apni zaat se kahan hai?

Ans: Is ka jawab Quran e Majeed mein is tarah maujood hai:

الرَّحْمَنُ عَلَى الْعَرْشِ اسْتَوَى

"Rahman hai jo arsh par qaim hai" (Taha:5)

Isi tarah Bukhari aur Muslim ki aik riwayat mein hai:

"Allah ta'ala ne aik kitaab likhi...jo us ke paas arsh ke oupar hai"

Q:35: Allah ta'ala 'arsh par kaise hai?

Ans: Allah ta'ala arsh par hai lekin kaise? yeh hamein maloom nahi, Allah ta'ala ka arsh par mustawi hona, us ki aik sifat hai, ise aur is jaisi doosri sifaat ko jo Quran wa Hadees mein aayi hain (jaise Allah ka haath hai aur us ka chehra hai wagaira) hamein tashbeeh wa misaal aur kaifiyat waghaira ki justajoo aur chaan been mein pade baghair us tarah tasleem karna chahiye jis tarah woh Allah ki zaat ki shayan e shaan ho sakti hain.

Q:36: Allah ta'ala ko us ki sifaat mein yaktaa maan-ne aur tashbeeh wa misaal bayan kiye baghair Sifaat e ilahi par imaan laane ko kya kehte hain?

Ans: Allah taala ko us ki sifaat mein yaktaa maan-ne, un mein Allah ke sath kisi ko shareek na jan-ne aur tashbeeh wa misal bayan kiye baghair Sifaat e ilahi par imaan laane ko "Tauheed e

munkar Nakeer aur maalik waghairah .

Q:42: Kiraman katebeen kin farishton ko kehte hain ?

Ans: Kiraman katebeen woh farishte hain jo logon ke achche aur bure kamon ko likhte hain.

Q:43: Munkar Nakeer aur maalik kaun hain?

Ans: Munkar Nakeer woh farishte hain jo marne waalon se qabr mein Rab, Nabi aur Deen ke baare mein suwalaat karte hain Janke Malik jahannam ke daaroghe ka naam hai

Q:44: firshton ke sardar kaun hain?

Ans: Jibreel alaihissalam farishton ke sardar hain, unhen Quran aur hadees mein "Roohul qudus" aur "Ar ruhulameen" bhi kaha gaya hai, Nabi akram (Sallallahu alaihe wa sallam) ne farmaya ke Jibrayil ke 600 par hain .

Q:45: farishton ki tadaad kitni hai?

Ans: farishton ki tadaad sirf Allah ta'ala ko maloom hai, Nabi (Sallallahu alaihe wa sallam) ka irshad hai:

"Baitul ma'moor (aasmani kaaba) mein rozana sattar hazaar farishte (ibadat ke liye) daakhil hote hain aur phir dobarah un ki baari nahi aati" (Bukhari wa Muslim)

Q:46: farishton par imaan laane ka kiya faida hai?

Ans: farishton par imaan laane ka faida yeh hai ke is se hamein Allah ta'ala ki qudrat wa taqat ka andaza hota hai ke us ne farishton jaisi azeem makhlooq paida ki hai, sath hi hamare andar Allah ke shukr ka jazba bhi paida hota hai ke us ne hamari hifazat wa khidmat ke liye aisi azeem makhlooq ko laga rakhkha hai, neez firshton ki ibadat ka haal jaan kar hamare andar bhi Allah ki itaat wa ita'at ka jazba paida hota hai.

Kitabon par imaan

Q:47: imaan ka teesra rukn kiya hai ?

Ans: Iman ka teesra rukn Allah ki kitabon par imaan lana hai.

Q:48: Allah ki kitabon par imaan laane ka matlab kiya hai ?

j: kitabon par imaan laane ka matlab yeh hai ke dil se yeh ja

na aur mana jaye ke Allah ta'ala ne apne Rasoolon ke sath insanon ki hidaayat wa rahbari ke liye kitaaben bhi nazil farma yin, yeh kitaaben sachchi thin, aur insanon ko kamyabi un ki talemaat par chal kar hi mil sakti hai.

Q:49: Aasmani kitabon ki ta'daad kia hai?

Ans: Aasmani kitabon ki tadaad ka ilm sirf Allah hi ko hai, haan chaar mashhoor kitabon ke naam Qur'an wa Hadees mein aaye hain, isi tarah Quran mein Ibrahim alaihissalam ke sahifon ka bhi zikar milta hai.

Q:50: Chaar mashhoor kitaaben jin ke naam hamein maloom hain woh kaunsi hain?

Ans: chaar mashhoor kitaaben jin ke naam hamein maloom hain woh hain :

1. Tauret, jo Syyeduna Moosa alaihissalam par utri.

2. Zaboor jo Syyeduna Dawood alaihissalam par utri.

3. Injeel jo Syyeduna Eisa alaihissalam par utri.

aur 4. Quran e Majeed jo hamare Nabi Syyeduna Muhammad par nazil huwa.

Q:51: Tauret aur Injeel ke maan-ne ka daawa karne walon ko kiya kehte hain?

Ans: Tauret ke maan-ne ka daawa karne waalon ko Yahood aur Injeel ke maan-ne ka daawa karne walon ko Eisaai kehte hain aur un donon ko ahl e kitaab bhi kehte hain.

Q:52: Kiya Tauret aur Injeel ab apni asli shakl mein maujood hain?

Ans: Ji nahi! Tauret aur Injeel ab apni asli shakl mein maujood nahi hain, un ke maan-ne walon ne un mein bahut kuch radd o badal kar dala hai, rooye zameen par ab sirf Quran e Majeed hi apni asli shakl mein maujood hain.

Q:53: To kiya ab tauret aur Injeel par amal karna durust nahi?

Ans: Ji haan! ab tauret aur Injeel par amal karna durust nahi, ab sirf Quran e majeed par amal karne se kamyabi mileygi.

Q:54: Quran e majeed poora ka poora aik hi martaba utra

hai ya thoda thoda kayi martaba mein?

Ans: Quraan e Majeed poora ka poora aik hi martaba nazil nahi huwa balke thodha thodha, hasb e zaroorat 23 salon mein nazil huwa .

Q:55: kia Quran e majeed ki terhan hadees bhi Allah ki taraf se utri hai ?

Ans: Ji haan! Quran e Majeed ki tarah Hadees bhi Allah ki taraf se utri hai, farq yeh hai ke Quran ke alfaaz aur m'ane donon Allah ki taraf se utre hain aur Hadees ke sirf ma'ne Allah ki taraf se hain, alfaaz Rasoolullah (Sallallahu alaihe wa sallam) ke hain .

Q:56: To kiya Quran e majeed ki tarah hadees par bhi amal karna zaroori hai ?

Ans: Ji haan! Quran e majeed ki tarah hadees par bhi amal kar na zaroori hai, koi shakhs sirf Quran ko maan-ne ka daawa karke musalman nahi ho sakta, is liye ke sahih hadees ke bagh-air Quran e majeed ko samajhna aur us par amal karna mumkin hi nahi.

Q:57: Hadees kise kehte hain ?

Ans: Nabi e akrmke qaul(baat aur hukum), fe'al (kaam) aur taqreer(kisi sahabi ke kisi amal par aap(Sallallahu alaihe wa sallam)ka khamosh rehna) ko hadees kehte hain.

Rasoolon par imaan

Q:58: Imaan ka chautha rukn kiya hai?

Ans: Imaan ka chautha rukn Allah ke Rasoolon par imaan lana hai.

Q:59: Rasool aur Nabi kise kehte hain?

Ans: Rasool aur Nabi us mard insaan ko kehte hain jis ki taraf Allah ne wa'hi ki ho aur logon ko neki aur bhalayi ka raasta batane par lagaya ho .

Q:60: Rasoolon par imaan laane ka kiya matlab hai ?

Ans: Rasoolon par imaan laane ka matlab yeh aqeedah rakhna hai ke Rasool sab sachche aur Allah ke bahut hi

pasandeeda bande the aur unhon ne Allah ki ibadat ke aur zindagi guzaarne ke jo tareeqe bataye hain logon ko kamyabi unhi par chal kar mil sakti hai.

Jin Rasoolon ke naam hamein maloom hain un par naam ke sath imaan lana chahiye aur jin ke naam nahi maloom un par baghair naam ke.

Q:61: Nabiyon ki tadaad kitni hai?

Ans: Nabiyon ki tadaad aik hadees mein aik laakh chaubees hazaar batayi gayi hai.

(Musnad Ahmed :21546,21552,As Saheehah lil Albani :2668)

Q:62: Quran e majeed mein kul kitne ambiya alaihim-ussalam ka zikar un ke naamon ke sath aaya hai?

Ans: Quran e majeed mein kul pachees ambiya ka zikr un ke naamon ke sath aaya hai:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Aadam alaihissalam | 2. Idrees alaihissalam |
| 3. Nooh alaihissalam | 4. Hood alaihissalam |
| 5. Saleh alaihissalam | 6. Ibrahim alaihissalam |
| 7. Loot alaihissalam | 8. Ismail alaihissalam |
| 9. Ishaq alaihissalam | 10. Ya'qoob alaihissalam |
| 11. Yousuf alaihissalam | 12. Ayyub alaihissalam |
| 13. Sho'aib alaihissalam | 14. Moosa alaihissalam |
| 15. Haroon alaihissalam | 16. Yunus alaihissalam |
| 17. Dawood alaihissalam | 18. Sulaiman alaihissalam |
| 19. Ilyas alaihissalam | 20. Al-Yas'a alaihissalam |
| 21. Zulkifl alaihissalam | 22. Zakariyya alaihissalam |
| 23. Yahya alaihissalam | 24. Eisa alaihissalam |
| 25. Hamare Nabi MUhammad (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam) | |

Q:63: kis Nabi ko Allah ne baghair baap ke paida farmaya?

Ans: Syyeduna Eisa alaihissalam ko Allah taala ne baghair baap ke paida farmaya.

Q:64: kiya Eisa alaihissalam ki wafaat abhi nahi hui?

Ans: Ji haan! un ki wafaat abhi nahi hui, un ke yahodi dushma- non ki saazish aur koshish ki bina par jab aik kafir

Asma wa sifaat" kehte hain, aur yeh tauheed ki teen qismon mein se aik qism hai.

Farishton par imaan

Q:37: Imaan ka doosra rukn kiya hai?

Ans: Imaan ka doosra rukn firshton par imaan lana hai .

Q:38: farishte kaun hain?

Ans: farishte noori makhlooq hain, Allah ne un ko noor se paida kiya hai, woh Allah ke hukm se alag alag shakalein ikhtiyar karne ki qudrat rakhte hain, unhen khane peene ki haajat nahi, farishton ke 2 ya us se ziyada par hote hain .

Q:39: farishton ka kaam kiya hai?

Ans: farishton ka kaam Allah ke hukm aur faisle ko us ki marzi ke mutabiq takmeel tak pahunchana hai, un ko Allah ne mukhtalif kamon par laga rakha hai, woh nek aur Allah ke farman-bardar hain, Allah ta'ala jab un ko hukm deta hai to woh fauran kar daalte hain, woh har waqt Allah ki tasbeeh wa tahmeed mein lage rehte hain, un mein chaar farishte mashhoor hain.

Q:40: chaar mash-hoor farishton ke naam kiya hain aur woh kiya karte hain ?

Ans: Chaar mashhoor farishton ke naam yeh hain :

1) Jibreel alaihissalam, yeh Allah ka paigham nabiyan tak pahunchate the.

2. Mikaeel alaihissalam, yeh barish barsane aur rozi waghairah taqseem karne ka kaam anjaam dete hain.

3. Malik ul maut alaihissalam, yeh logon ki rooh qabz karte hain.

4. Israfeel alaihissalam, yeh qayamat ke din soor phoonkenge.

Q:41: kiya in ke ilawah kuch doosre farishton ke naam bhi Quran wa Hadees mein aaye hain?

Ans: Ji haan! in ke ilawa kuch doosre farishton ke naam bhi Quran wa hadees mein aaye hain, jaise Kiraman katebeen,

haakim ne un ko suli par charhana chaha to Allah ne inhen zindah aasman par utha liya .

Q:65: kiya qayamat se pehle Eisa alaihissalam dobarah is duniya mein tashreef layenge?

Ans: Ji haan! qiyamat ke qareeb jab Dajjal niklega to Eisa alaihissalam dobarah zameen par tashreef layenge, woh Dajjal ko qatl karenge aur saat saal zameen par rehne ke ba'd un ki wafat hogi.

Q:66: Eisa alaihissalam jab dobarah is duniya mein tashreef layein ge to woh kis Shari'at par 'amal karenge?

Ans: Eisa alaihissalam jab dobarah is duniya mein tashreef layenge to woh aakhri nabi Muhammad (Sallallahu alaihe wa sallam) ki Shari'at aur sunnat par 'amal karenge.

Q:67: kiya hamare nabi Muhammad (Sallallahu alaihe wa sallam) ke baad koi nabi nahi aayega?

Ans: Ji haan! hamare nabi Muhammad sab se aakhri rasool hain, aap (Sallallahu alaihe wa sallam) ke baad qayamat tak koi nabi nahi aayega, isi liye aap ko "khatimunnabiyyeen" kaha jata hai.

Aakhirat par imaan

Q:68: Imaan ka panchawan rukn kiya hai?

Ans: imaan ka panchwan rukn aakhirat par imaan lana hai.

Q:69: Aakhirat par imaan ka matlab kiya hai?

Ans: Aakhirat par imaan ka matlab yeh hai ke yeh jahan jis mein hum rehte aur baste hain, yeh hamesha rehne wala nahi, balke is ke muqaable mein aik doosra jahan hai jis ko hameshgi hai aur jo kabhi khatm nahi hoga, usi ko "Aakhirat" kehte hain.

Q:70: Aakhirat ka aaghaz kaise hoga?

Ans: Aakhirat ka aaghaz qiyamat se hoga, qiyamat ka matlab hai aik zabardast aur khaufnaak zalzale ka aana jis ki wajah se yeh kayenat rezah rezah hojayegi aur kayenat ki tamam makhloqaat fanaa ke ghaat utar jayegi.

Q:71: Is qiyamat ko kaunsi qiyamat kehte hain?

Ans: Is qayamat ko qiyamt e kubra(badi qayamat) kehte hain, jo log is se pehlay hi marjayen un ki qiyamat un ki maut hi hai, hadees mein maut ko qiyamat kaha gaya hai, maut ko qiyamt e sughra(chhoti qiyamat)kehte hain.

Q:72: Choti qayamat aur badhi qayamat ke beech ki muddat ko kiya kehte hain?

Ans: Chhoti qayamat aur badii qayamat ke beech ki muddat ko "Barzakh" kaha jata hai.

Q:73: Barzakh(qabr)mein mayyet se kitne suwalaat puche jate hain aur kaunse kaunse?

Ans:Barzakh(qabr)mein marne wale se teen suwalaat puche jate hain:

1.Tumhara rabb kaun hai?

مَنْ رَبُّكَ؟

2.Tumhara deen kiya hai?

مَا دِينُكَ؟

aur 3.Tumhare Nabi kaun hain?

مَنْ نَبِيُّكَ؟

Q:74: Marne wala agar eiman wala aur nek ho to in suwalat ke jawab mein kia kehta hai?

Ans: Marne wala agar eiman wala aur nek ho to in suwalat ke jawab mein kehta hai?

1.Mera rab Allah hai.

رَبِّيَ اللَّهُ

2.Mera deen Islam hai.

دِينِيُ الْإِسْلَامُ

3.Mere nabi Muhammad(s) hain.

نَبِيِّ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ

Q:75: Marne wala agar kafir hai to woh in suwalaat ke jawab mein kiakehta hai?

Ans: Marne wala agar kafir hai to woh in suwalaat ke jawab mein kehta hai:

"Mujhe kuch nahi maloom, mein kuch nahi jaanta...."
aur agar munafiq hai to kehta hai:

"Main ne logon ko(un ke baare mein)kuch kehte suna tha pas main bhi wahi kehta tha,is se ziyada mujhe kuch nahi maloom" (Tirmizi)

Q:76: Sahih jawab dene waale murde se farishte kiya poochhte hain?

Ans: Sahih jawab dene waale murde se farishte aik aur suwal karte hain:

"tumhen yeh baaten kaise maloom huin?"

Q:77: Is suwal ke jawab mein marne wala kiya kehta hai?

Ans: Is suwal ke jawab mein marne wala kehta hai:

"Main ne Allah ki kitaab padhi, us par imaan laya aur us ki tasdeeq ki"

Q:78: Sahih jawab na dene wale murde se farishte kiya kahte hain?

Ans: Sahih jawab na dene waale murde se farishte kehte hain:

"Toone na jana aur na padha"

Q:79: Yeh baat kehne ke baad farishte us ke sath kiya sulook karte hain?

Ans: Yeh baat kehne ke baad farishte us shakhs ke donon kaanon ke darmiyan lohe ke hathaudhe se maarte hain, woh shakhs buri tarah cheekhne aur chillane lagta hai, jis ki aawaz jin aur ins ke ilawa saari makhlooq sunti hai. (Bukhari wa Muslim)

Q:80: Sahih jawab dene waale murde ke sath kya sulook kiya jata hai?

Ans: farishton ke suwalaat ka sahih jawab dene wale murde ki qabr mein jannat ka bistar bichaa diya jata hai, use jannat ka libaas pehnaya jata hai, us ki qabar ko ta hadd e nigah kushadah kardiya jata hai (Abu-dawood) aur jannat ka aik darwaaza us ki taraf khol diya jata hai.

Q:81: Sahih jawab na dene wale murde ke sath kiya sulook kiya jata hai?

Ans: farishton ke suwalaat ka sahih jawab na dene wale murde ki qabr us par tang ho jati hai yahantk ke us ki aik taraf ki pasliyan doosri taraf ki pasliyon mein dhans jati hain.

(Tabrani, Ibn e Hibban, Haakim, At-targheeb :5252)

Q:82: Aise murde ke sath aur kiya bartao kiya jata hai?

Ans: Us ke liye aag ka bistar bichaa diya jata hai aur use aag ka libaas pehna diya jata hai, us par lohe ke gurz se maarne ke

liye andha, behra aur goonga farishta musallat kardiya jata hai.

(Ahmad, At-targheeb:5221)

Q:83: kia sahi jawab na dene waale murde par saanp aur bichhoo bhi musallat kiye jatay hain?

Ans: Ji haan! aise logon par aise zahreele bichchoo aur azdahe musallat kardiye jate hain ke agar un mein se koi aik zameen par phoonk marde to koi cheez paida na ho.

(Tabrni, At targheeb:5023)

Q:84: Aik kafir par kitne azdahe musallat kiye jate hain?

Ans: Aik kafir par ninnanave azdahe musallat kiye jate hain, har azdahe ke sattaar munh hote hain aur har munn ke saat sar hote hain, yeh azdahe kafir ko qayamat tak daste aur zakhmi karte rahenge. (Abu Y'ala, Ibn e Hibban, At-targheeb:5216)

Q:85: Qiyamat kab qaim hogi?

Ans: kis aadmi ki maut kab aeyegi, is ka ilm sirf Allah taala ko hai, usi tarah qiyamat kab qaim hogi, is ka ilm bhi sirf Allah taala hi ko hai, haan hamein kuch aisi nishaniyan batayi gayi hain jin ka zahir hona is baat ki Daleel hoga ke ab qayamat bilkul qareeb hai.

Q:86: Qiyamat ke bilkul qareeb zahir hone wali nishaniyon ki ta'dad kiya hai?

Ans: Qiyamat ke bilkul qareeb zahir hone wali nishaniyon ki tadaad hadees mein das batlayi gayi hai aur un nishaniyon ko qiyamat ki badi nishaniyan kaha jata hai.

Q:87: Qiyamat ke bilkul qareeb zahir hone wali badi nishaniyon se pahle kiya choti choti nishaniyan bhi zahir hongy?

Ans: Ji haan! badi nishaniyon se pehle chhoti chhoti bahut si nishaniyan zahir hongy.

Q:88: Qiyamat kaise qaim hogi?

Ans: Jab Allah taala qiyamat qaim karna chahega to Israfeel alai- hissalam ko soor mein phoonkne ka hukm dega, soor mein phoonk maarte hi yeh duniya aur is ki tamam cheezen fanaa ho jayengi, phir chalees saal ke baad doosri martaba Soor mein

phunka jayega to sab mare huye log phir zindah ho jayenge.

Q:89: Zindah hone ke baad log kahan jayenge?

Ans: Zindah hone ke baad saare log hisaab wa kitab ke liye maidan e hashr mein jama honge.

Q:90: Hashr ke maidan mein jama hone ke baad kia hoga?

Ans: Har shakhs ko uska nama e aamal (amalon ka register) diya jayega, jis shakhs ke dayen hath mein nama e aamal diya jaye ga woh kamyaaab hoga aur jis ke bayen haath mein woh nakaam.

Q:91: Nama e aamaal diye jaane ke ba'd kiya hoga?

Ans: Nama e aamaal diye jaane ke ba'd meezaan (tarazoo) qaim kiya jayega aur logon ko, un ke nama e aamaal aur 'amalon ko jayega aur Jannat wa jahannam ka faisla hoga.

Q:92: Jannat aur Jahannam mein jane se pehle kiya hoga?

Ans: Jannat aur Jahannam mein jaane se pehle pul Siraat se guzarna hoga.

Q:93: Pul Siraat kiya hai?

Ans: Pul Siraat jahannam ke oupar aik pul hai jo baal se ziyada bareek aur talwaar se ziyada tez hoga, us par ghata top andhera chhaya hoga, har shakhs ko aamaal ke wazan ke baad is pul se guzarna hoga, nek log aasani ke sath guzar jayenge aur munafiq, mushrik aur kafir jahannam mein kat kat kar girenge.

Q:94: Hashr ka din kitna taweel hoga?

Ans: Hashr ka din pachaas hazaar saal ka hoga. (Haakim)

Q:95: Kiya Mahshar mein Nabi e akram (Sallallahu alaihe wa sallam) ko aik hauz diya jayega?

Ans: Ji haan! mahshar mein Nabi e akram ko aik hauz diya jayega, us hauz ka naam "kausar" hai, Nabi (Sallallahu alaihe wa sallam) us se apni ummat ko pilayenge, jo us se peelega us ke baad kabhi piyasa nah hoga.

Q:96: Kiya ummat mein se kuch log is hauz ke pani se mahroom kardiye jayenge?

Ans: Ji haan! bid'ati, mushrik aur kafir is ke pani se mahroom kar diye jayenge.

Q:97: Hauz e kausar ka pani kaisa hoga?

Ans: Hauz e kausar ka pani doodh se ziyada safed, Shehad se ziyada meetha, barf se ziyada thanda aur mushk se ziyada khushboodar hoga, us ki lambayi aik mahine ki masafat ki hogi.

Q:98: Jahannam kiya hai?

Ans: Jahannam azaab ka ghar hai, us mein duniya ki aag se unhattar(69) darje ziyada garam aag hai, agar us ki aik chingari bhi duniya mein grjaye to poori duniya jal kar raakh hojaye.

Q:99: Jahannam mein aag ke ilawa aur kiya cheezen hain ?

Ans: Jahannam mein aag ke ilawa bade bade zahreele saanp aur bichchu hain, agar un mein se aik saanp bhi duniya ki taraf phunkar maarde to saare khet, bagh aur darakht us ke zeher ki garmi se jal jayen aur phir barson zameen par koi cheez na uge.

Q:100: Kia Jahannam mein maut nahi aeyegi?

Ans: Ji haan! log dozakh ki aag aur saanp aur bichchoo ke zaher se bechain ho jayenge aur maut ki tamanna karenge lekin wahan maut nahi aey gi.

Q:101: Nek log pul Siraat paar karne ke bad kahan jayen ge ?

Ans: Nek log pul Siraat paar karne ke bad Jannat mein daakhil honge.

Q:102: Jannat kiya hai?

Ans: Jannat nek logon ka aakhri thikanah, araam aur har qism ki nematon ki jagah hai, jahan ounche ounche mahal, baagat aur doodh, paani, sharaab aur shahad ki nahren hain (Muham- mad :15) wahan ki koi Nemat khatm nahi hogi, jis waqt jis cheez ko dil chahega mil jayegi.

Q:103: :Kiya Jannati Jannat mein hamesha rahenge ?

Ans: Ji haan! jo log Jannat mein daakhil honge woh hamesha us mein rahenge, na kabhi boodhe honge aur na mrenge.

Q:104: kiya Jannatiyon ko Allah ka deedar hoga?

Ans: Ji haan! Aakhirat mein jannat ki doosri ne'maton ke ilawa Jannatiyon ko yeh Nemat bhi haasil hogi ke woh Allah ta'ala ka deedar kar sakenge. (Al-qiyamah:22,23) duniya mein

Allah taala ko dekhna mumkin nahi .

Taqdeer par Imaan

Q:105: Imaan ka chhata rukn kaunsa hai?

Ans: Imaan ka chhata rukn taqdeer par imaan lana hai.

Q:106: Taqdeer par imaan laane ka kiya matlab hai?

Ans: Taqdeer par imaan laane ka matlab yeh hai ke yeh yaqeen rakha jaye ke:

1. Allah taala ka ilm wasee' hai aur guzishta aur aayinda pesh aane wali tamam baaton ka ilm Allah taala ko haasil hai.

2. Us ne apne is ilm ki bunyaad par qiyamat tak pesh aane wali tamam baton ko lauh e mehfooz mein likh diya hai.

3. kaayenaat mein jo kuch pesh aata hai Allah ki mashiyat aur iradah se pesh aata hai.

aur 4. Achchi aur buri tamam cheezon ka khaaliq Allah ta'ala hi hai.

Q:107: Taqdeer par imaan laane ka kiya faida hai?

Ans: Taqdeer par imaan laane se Allah par aetemaad aur bharosa ke sath kaam karne ka jazba paida hota hai, aadmi Nemat milne par Allah ka shukr ada karta hai aur takleef pahunchne par sabr karta hai aur har halat mein mutma-in aur pursukoon rahta hai.

Q:108: Taqdeer par imaan laane se yeh faide kyun haasil hote hain?

Ans: Is liye ke taqdeer par imaan rakhne se aadmi ka aqeedah hota hai ke jo kuch hota hai Allah ki taraf se hota hai aur Allah jis cheez ka faisla karle us ko kisi bhi soorat mein taala nahi ja sakta.

Arkaan e Islam

(1) Tauheed wa risalat ki gawahi

Q:109: Islam ke paanch bunyadi arkaan mein se pehla rukn kiya hai ?

Ans: Islam ke paanch bunyadi arkaan mein se pehla rukn "laa ilaha illallah" aur "Muhammadurrasoolullah" ki gawahi dena hai .

Q:110: "laa ilaha illallah" ki gawahi ka kiya matlab hai?

Ans: "laa ilaha illallah" ki gawahi ka matlab yeh hai ke dil ki tasdeeq ke sath zabaan se is baat ka iqraar kiya jaye ke siwaye Allah taala ke koi ibadat ke laayeq nahi.

Q:111: "Ibadat" ke kiya m'ane hain?

Ans: "Ibadat" ke m'ane hain intehaa darje ki aajezi, zillat aur ghulami, sharai m'anon mein ibadat un tamam zahiri aur posheeda aqwal aur aamaal ka naam hai jinhein Allah taala pasand farmata hai aur jin se raazi hota hai .

Q:112: "Ibadat" ki kitni Qismen hain?

Ans: "Ibadat" ki char qismen hain :

1. Qalbi ibadat, 2. Qauli (zabani) ibadat, 3. Fe'li ibadat aur 4. maali ibadat

Q:113: "Qalbi 'ibadat" se kiya murad hai?

Ans: "Qalbi 'ibadat" se murad woh ibadat hain jis ka talluq dil se ho, jaise khauf karna, ummeed karna, mahabbat karna aur tawakkul karna .

Q:114: "Qauli 'ibadat" se kya murad hai?

Ans: "Qauli 'ibadat" se murad woh ibadat hai jo zaban se ki jati hai, jaise dua karna, qasam khana aur tauba wa isteghfhar karna waghaira.

Q:115: "Amali 'ibadat" se kiya murad hai?

Ans: "Amali 'ibadat" se murad woh ibadat hai jis ka talluq zahiri aaza e badan ya amal se hai, jaise namaz, ruku, sajda aur tawaf waghaira .

Q:116: "Maali 'ibadat" se kiya murad hai?

Ans: "Maali 'ibadat" se murad woh ibadat hai jis ka talluq maal kharch karne se ho, jaise zakat, Nazr(mannat) aur qurbani waghaira .

Q:117: Kiya 'ebadat ki saari Qismen Allah taala ke sath khaas hain?

Ans: Ji haan! Allah ta'ala ka irshad hai:

"unhen is ke siwa koi hukm nahi diya gaya ke sirf Allah ki ibadat karen usi ke liye deen ko khalis rakhte hue aur(shirk se kat sirf Allah ke liye)yaksu hokar"

(Al-bayyenah:5)

agar hum kisi aur ki ibadat karen to yeh shirk e akbar hai aur agar Allah hi ki ibadat kisi aur ke dekhlawe ke liye karen to shirk e asghar hai.

Q:118: Shirk e akbar aur shirk e asghar mein kiya farq hai?

Ans: Shirk e akbar aur shirk e asghar mein yeh farq hai ke shirk e akbar karne wala agar tauba kiye baghair marjaye to hamesha ka jahannami hai aur us ke saare aamaal barbaad hain jabke shirk e asghar bahut bada gunah hai, lekin shirk e asghar karne waale ke tamam aamaal barbaad nahi hote aur na hi woh hamesha Jahannam mein rahega .

Q:119: kiya shirk e asghar ki 2 qismen hain?

Ans: Ji haan! shirk e asghar ki 2 qismen hain :1. shirk e asghar jali aur 2. shirk e asghar khafi.

Q:120: Shirk e asghar jali ka kiya matlab hai?

Ans: Shirk e asghar jali ka matlab hai alfaaz aur aamaal mein shirk karna, alfaaz mein shirk ki misaal hai Allah ke ilawa doosre ki qasam khana aur aamaal mein shirk ki misalon mein se taweez pehanna aur dhaage waghaira bandhna hai .

Q:121: Shirk e asghar khafi ka kya matlab hai?

Ans: Shirk e asghar khafi ka matlab hai iraadon aur niyyaton mein shirk jaise dikhlawe, shohrat aur logon se tareef pane ke liye koi naik amal karna, aisa amal baatil aur amal karne wale ko Jahannam mein le jane waala hai. (Sahih Muslim)

Q:122: "laa ilaha illallah" ki qabuliyat ki shartein kiya hain?

Ans: "laa ilaha illallah" ki qabuliyat ki saat shartein hain:

1. ilm, 2. yaqeen, 3. inqeyaad (yani tabedari) 4. qabool, 5. ikhlaas, 6. Sidq aur 7. mahabbat.

Q:123: "Muhammadurrasoolullah" ki gawahi ke kiya taqaze hain?

Ans: "Muhammadurrasoolullah" ki gawahi ke taqaze char hain:

1. Nabi... ke hukmon ko maana jaye, 2. aap ki btayi hui khabron ko sach jana jaye, 3. aap ki mana kardah baton se bacha jaye aur 4. Allah taala ki ibadat aap hi ke bataye hue tareeqe ke mutabiq ki jaye.

Q:124: Allah taala ki ibadat Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke tareeqe se hat kar karne ko kiya kehte hain?

Ans: Allah taala ki ibadat Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke tareeqe se hat kar karne ko "bid'at" kehte hain aur aisa karne wale ko bid'ati kaha jata hai.

Q:125: Bid'ati ki saza kya hai?

Ans: Nabi e kareem sallallahu alaihe wa sallam irshad hai:

"Jis ne koi aisa amal kiya jis par hamara hukm maujood nahi to wo mardood hai" (Muslim:3243)
aur aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai:

"Bad tareen kaam deen mein nayi baat ijaad karna hai aur har bid'at gumrahi hai aur har gumrahi ka thikana jahannam hai"
(Muslim:867, Nasai)

(2) Salaat

Namaaz ki ahmiyyat wa fazilat

Q:126: Islam ke paanch bunyadi arkan mein se Tauheed-o-

Risalat ki gawaahi ke ba'doosra rukn kausa hai?

Ans: Islam ke paanch bunyadi arkan mein se Tauheed-o-Risalat ki gawaahi ke ba'doosra rukn paanch waqton ki Salaat qaim karn hai.

Q:127: Namaaz kab aur kin haalaton mein farz hai?

Ans: Namaaz ek baaligh aur aqil musalmaan par zindagi ke har marhale mein farz hai aur kisi haalat mien mu'af nahi, woh safar mein ho ya hazar mein, aur sehat aur amn ki haalat mein ho ya maraz aur khauf wa jung ki haalat mein, shari'at ki taraf se muqarrar kardah waqt par salaah ada karna us par laazim hai.

Q:128: Jaan boojh kar namaaz chodne ka kia hukm hai?

Ans: Qur'an wa Hadees mein jaan boojh kar Namaaz chodh dene ko kufr aur shirk kaha gaya hai aur uski adaayegi mein susti wa kaaheli Munafiqon ki pahchan batlayi gayi hai.

Q:129: Kia Qiyamat ke din sabse pahle namaaz hi ke baare mein poocha jaayega?

Ans: Ji han! Qiyamat ke din tamaam 'amalon mein sab se pahle salaah hi ka hisaab liya jayega, agar salaah durust rahi to baaqi saare kaam durust rahenge aur agar salaah bekar gayi to baqiya saare a'amaal be kaar jayenge.

(Abu Dawood:866, Tabrani)

Q:130: Bachchon ko kab se salaah ki pabandi karane ka hukm diya gaya hai?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka farman hai:

"apne bachchon ko jab woh saat saal ke ho jaayen salaah ka hukm do aur jab woh das baras ke ho jaayen aur salaah ada na karen to unhein maaro aur (das baras ki umr mein) un ke bistar alag alag kardo"

(Abu Dawood:494, Tirmizi:407)

Tahaarat wa wazoo:

Q:131: Salaah ki adayegi ke liye awwaleen shart kiya hai?

Ans: Namaz ki adayegi ke liye awwaleen shart tahaarat

(paak) hai, hadas e akbar (badi naapaki) aur hadas asghar (choti napaaki) se paaki hasil kiye baghair namaz nahi

hoti, Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai:

"Tum mein se koi be wuzoo ho jaye to jab tak woh wuzoo nahi karta uski namaaz qabool nahi hoti"

(Bukhari:135, Muslim:537)

Q:132: Hadas e akbar aur Hadas e asghar kise kahte hain?

Ans: Jin cheezon se ghusl waajib hota hai unhen "Hadas Akbar" kahte hain aur jin cheezon se wuzoo khatm ho jata hai unhein "Hadas e asghar" kahte hain.

Q:133: kin baaton se wuzoo khatm ho jaata hai?

Ans: wuzoo ko khatm karne waali baaten yeh hain:

1. peshaab, pakhaana aur hawa khaarij karne se.

(Bukhari:135, Muslim:225)

2. gahri neend aur be hoshi, (Abudawood:203, Ibne maja: 477) ungh se wuzoo nahi toot'ta) guzishta.

(Muslim:376, Abu Dawood:200)

3. Sharmgah ko baghair kisi parde ke chhoona.

(Abudawood: 181, Tirmenzi:92, Ahmed:2/323) 44

4. Sharmgaah se mazi ya wadi (lais daar maadde) ka nikalna.

(Bukhari: 132, Muslim:303)

(5) ount ka gosht khana. (Muslim:136, Ahmad 5/86)

Qaza e hajat, aadaab aur du'aen:

Q:134: Qaza e haajat ke waqt hamein parde ka ehtemam kis tarah karna chahiye?

Ans: Syyeduna Anas raziyaallahu anhu se riwayat hai:

"Nabi qaza e hajat ka iraadah farmate to zameen se qareeb hoker hi apnaa kapda uthhhate"

(Tirmenzi:14, Abudawood:14)

Q:135: kin jaghon par peshaab ya pakhana karne se mana' kiya gaya hai?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne aam raaston par, saaya daar darakhton ke neeche, paani ke ghaat par, hammaam

mein aur ruke huye pani mein peshaab karne se mana farmaya hai.

(Abudawood: 26,28. Muslim 281)

Q:136: kia peshab ya pakhana karte waqt chehra ya peeth qibla ki taraf nahi karni chahiye?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi e akram sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai:

"Qazaye hajat ke waqt qiblah ki taraf na munh karo aur na peeth"
(Bukhari: 394, Muslim: 264)

Q:137: kia peshab ya pakhana karte waqt baat ki ja skati hai?

Ans: Ji nahi! Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya:

"Qazaye hajat ke dauraan do shakhs Aapas mein guftagoo na kare kyun ke Allah Ta,ala iss se naraaz hota hai" (Abudawood, Ibne Maja:342, Assaheeha: 3120)

Q:138: kia paththar ya dhele se istinja kiya ja skata hai?

Ans: Ji han! paththar ya dhele se istinja karna durust hai, Salman Farsi raziyallahu anhu se marvi hai:

"Hamein Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne peshaab aur pakhana ke waqt qiblah rukh hone, sidhe haath se istinja karne, teen pattharon se kam se istinja karne aur leed aur haddi se istinja karne se mana farmaya"

(Tirmezi: 16, Abudawood: 7)

Q:139: Teen se zayed patther ya dhela se istinja katrte waqt kia karna chahiye?

Ans: Teen se zaayed patther istemaal karne ki soorat mein taaq (5,7,9 waghairah) a'dad ka istemaal kiya jaye.

(Bukhari: 161,162)

Q:140: Paani agar maujood ho to afzal kia hai? paththar se istinja karna ya paani iste'maal karna?

Ans: pani agar maujood ho to pani hi se istinja karna afzal hai, isliye ke patthar waghaira ke muqaable mein pani se ziyaadah aur behtar taharat o pakeezgi hasil hoti hai, Allah ta'ala ne Qur'an e Majeed mein Quba waalon ki ta'reef ki hai,

aur, 3) behter yeh hai ke har wazoo se pahle miswak kar liya jaye.

Q:146: Teen martabah hath dhone ke silsile mien Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne kiya farmaya hai?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka farman hai:

"Jab tum mein se koyi jaage to apna haath paani ke bartan mein na dale jab tak ke use teen baar dho na le kyun ke tum mein se koyi nahin jaanta ke uske haath ne kahaan raat guzaari hai" (Bukhari:262, Muslim: 278)

Q:147: Teen martabah naak jhadhne ke silsile mien Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka kiya farman hai?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka farman hai:

"jab tum neend se bedari ke ba'd wazoo karne ligo to paani chadha kar teen baar naak jhaado isliye ke shaytan naak ke baanse par raat guzaarta hai"

(Bukhari:3295, Muslim:238)

Q:148: Miswak ke silsile mien Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka kiya irshad hai?

Ans: Miswak ke silsile mien Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai:

"Agar mujhe apni ummat ki mashaqqat wa takleef ka andesha na hota to mein har namaaz ke saath miswaak karne ka hukm (wajoobi tour par) deta"

(Bukhari:887, Muslim:1252)

Nabi e kareem sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne irshad farmaya:

"Miswaak munh ki safayi ka zariya aur parwardigaar ki rizamandi ka sbab hai"

(Bukhaari mu'allaqan, Ahmed:6/47 Sahee Nasai:5)

Q:149: Wuzoo karne ka tareeqa kia hai?

Ans: Wuzoo karne ka tareeq yeh hai ke dil mein niyyat karne aur bismillah kahne ke bad pahle seedhe hath mein aik chullu paani le kar donon hathon ko pahunchon tak dhoyen, phir kulli karen aur naak mein paani chadhayen phir seedhe hath mein

aik chillu paani le kar donon hath mila kar chehra dhoyen phir seedhe hath ko kohni samet dhyen, isi tarah ulte hath ko bhi dhoyen phir hathon mein paani le kar poore sar aur kaanon ka masah karen aur phir donon paun ko takhnon samet dhoyen.

Q:150: Kulli karne aur naak mein paani lene ka masnoon tareeqa kia hai?

Ans: Kulli karne aur naak mein paani lene ka afzal tareeqa ye hai ke aik chillu paani le kar kuch paani se kulli ki jaye aur baaqi paani naak mein chadha kar naak saaf kiya jaaye (Bukhari:191, Muslim:235) Syyeduna Usman aur Ali raziyaallahu anhum se kulli aur naak ke liye alag alag paani lena bhi saabit hai.

(Tareekh e kabeer, Abi Khaisama:1410)

Q:151: Sar ke masah ka tareeqa kia hai?

Ans: Sar ke masah ka tareeqa ye hai ke wuzoo karne waala donon hathon ko tar karke sarke agle hisse se masah shuru' kare aur sar ke pichle hisse (guddi) tak le jaaye phir usi tarah peeche se aage ki taraf le aaye. (Bukhari:185, Muslim:230)

Q:152: wuzu mein kulli karna, naak mein pani daalna aur a'aza ko dhona ziyada se ziyada kitni martaba masnoon hai?

Ans: Aik dehati ne Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam se wuzu ka tareeqa daryافت kiya, aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne use teen baar (karkay) dekhaya aur farmaya:

"Yeh wuzu hai aur jis ne is par zayadati ki to be shak us ne bura kiya, hadd se tajawuz kiya aur zulm kya"

(Abu Dawood:135 Ibn e Maja 422, Nasai:1/88)

Q:153: kiya wudu mein aik aik aur do do baar dho lena bhi kaafi hoga?

Ans: Ji haan! aisa karna kaafi hoga. (Bukhari :157, 158)

Q:154: Kanon ke masah ka masnoon tareeqa kiya hai?

Ans: kanon ke masah ka masnoon tareeqa yeh hai ke shahadat ki ungli se kaan ke andurooni hisse ka masah kiya jaaye aur angootha se kaan ke baahiri hisse ka. (Ibn e Maja:439, Tirmizi : 361)

Q:155: kiya kanon ke masah ke liye, alaheda pani lena cha-

isliye ke woh paani ke saath istenja karte the.

(Abudawood: 44, Tirmenzi: 310, Ibne Maja: 356)

Q:141: Baitulkhala mein dakhil hote se pahle kia padhna chahiye?

Ans: Nabi e kareem sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya:

"Baitul khala mein dakhil hote waqt "Bismillah" padh lena jin aur aulad-e-aadam ke satron ke darmiyaan haayel (parde) ka kaam karta hai" (Tirmenzi: 603, Irwaul-galeel:50)

Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam baitul khala mein dakhil hote waqt du'a padhte the. (Bukhari: 142, Muslim:375)

Q:142: Kia Baitulkhala se nikalne ke ba'd bhi du'a padhni chahiye?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam Baitulkhala se nikalne ke ba'd du'a padhte the. (Tirmenzi, Abudawood: 30)

Q:143: Kia qaza e hajat ke ba'd hath saaf karlena chahiye?

Ans: Ji haan! Syyeduna Abu Hurairah se riwayat hai:

"Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne qazaa-e-hajat ke ba'd istinjaa kiya aur phir apne haath ko zameen par mala"

(Abu Dawood:45, Ibne Maajah:538)

Q:144: Kiya qaza e hajat ke peshab ke chinton se bachna zaroori hai?

Ans: Ji han! Nabi e akram...ne farmaya:

"Qabr ka azaab aksar peshaab ke (chheenton) se na bachne ki wajah se hi hota hai"

(Ibne maja: 1348, Ahmed: 2/326)

Wuzoo ka tareeqa:

Q:145: Wuzoo shuru karne se pahle kin baaton ka dhiyan rakhna zaroori hai?

Ans: Wuzoo shuru karne se pahle in baaton ka dhiyan rakhna zaroori hai:

1) agar neend se jaage hon to bartan mein haath mein hath daalne se pahle use teen martaba dholen.

2) Teen baar naak mein paani chadha kar use jharden.

hiye?

Ans: Ji nahi! Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam se kaanon ke masah ke liye alag se pani lena sabit nahi. (Zadul ma'ad 1/195)

Q:156: kiya gardan ka masah karna Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam sabit hai?

Ans: Ji nahi! gardan ka masah karna kisi sahih hadees se saabit nahi hai. (Zadul ma'ad 1/195)

Q:157: kiya aik wudhu se aik se zayed waqton ki namaz ada ki ja sakti hai?

Ans: Ji haan! Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne fatah e Makka ke din aik hi wudhu se paanch waqt ki Salaat ada ki.

(Muslim:277, Abu-Dawood:172)

Q:158: Kiya har Salaat ke liye alag wudhu karna mustahab hai?

Ans: Han ye mustahab hai ke har salaah ke liye alag wudhu kiya jaye, Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam (umuman) har Salaat ke sath wudhu kiya karte the. (Bukhari : 214)

Q:159: Achchi tarah wudhu karne ke kiya faide hain?

Ans: Achchi tarah wudhu karne se aadmi ke chehra, naak, haath, pair aur sar (tamam aza e wudhu) ke gunah nikalte jaate hain, Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya:

"Phir jab woh Salaat ada karta hai aur zikar wa tasbeeh se farigh hokar nikalta hai to gunahon se us tarah (paak hokar) laut-ta hai jaise woh us din (paak) tha jab us ki maan ne us ko jana tha" (Muslim :832)

Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya:

"Meri ummat ke log (qayamat ke din) wudhu ke asar se safed (Noorani) chehre aur safed haath aur paun waale honge, is tarah un ke siwa aur koi nahi hoga"

(Muslim:247,248)

Q:160: Wudhu ke baad kaun si cheezen masnoon hain?

Ans: Wudhu karne ke baad 1. Wudhu ki duayen padni chahiye aur 2. do rak'at Salaat ada karna bhi sunnat hai, in do rak'aton

ko Tahiyyatul wudhu kaha jata hai.

Q:161: Wudhu ke baad dua padhne ki kiya fazeelat hai?

Ans: Nabi e akram sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya:

"Jo shakhs kaamil wudhu karne ke ba'd wudhu ki du'a padhe us ke liye Jannat ke aathon darwaze khol diye jaate hain, woh jis mein se andar dakhil ho jaye"

(Muslim:234, Tirmizi:55)

Aik doosri dua ke silsile mein Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya: .

"Jo shakhs wudhu ke ba'd kahe: "Subhanakallahumma..." to ye kalimaat kaghaz mein likh kar us par mohar laga diya jata hai jo qiyamat tak nahi toda jata"

(Nasai:9909, Sahihut targheeb:218)

Q:162: Wudhu ke baad do rakatein padhne ki kiya fazeelat hai?

Ans: Nabi e Akram sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

"jo bhi achchi tarah wudhu karke do rak'at ada karta hai aur poori tawajjoh se ada karta hai to us ke liye Jannat wajib ho jati hai"

(Muslim :234)

Q:163: Achchi tarah wudhu na karne ke kiya nuqsanaat hain?

Ans: Jo shakhs aaza e wudhu ko theek theek na dhoye ya koi hissa sookha reh jaye us ka wudhu na hoga aur us wudhu se padhi gayi Salaat na maqbool hogi. (Muslim:273) aik safar se wapsi mein kuch logon ne Salaat e Asr ke liye jald baazi mein wudhu kiya, un ki aedhiyan khushk rah gayin, Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne dekha to farmaya:

"Sookhi aedhiyon ke liye aag se kharabi hai, lehaza mukammal wudhu karo" (Muslim:241)

Q:164: Agar dauran e Salaat wudhu toot jaye to kiya karna chahiye?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai:

"Agar Salaat mein wudhu toot jaye to naak par hath

rakh kar lauto, wudhu karo aur phir Salaat ada karo"
(Abu Dawood :114)

Namazon ke auqaat

Q:165: kiya Salaat waqt ki pabandi ke sath farz hai?

Ans: Ji haan! Allah ta'ala ka irshad hai :

"Yaqeenan Salaat momininon par muqarrarah waqton par farz hai" (Al-Nisa:103)

Q:166: Salaat e Zuhar ka waqt kiya hai?

Ans: Salaat e Zuhar ka waqt zawaal (Sooraj ke pachchim ki taraf dhalne) se le kar us waqt tak hai jabke har cheez ka saaya us ke barabar ho jaye.

Q:167: Salaat e 'Asr kab se kab tak padhi ja sakti hai?

Ans: Asr ka waqt Zuhar ke aakhiri waqt se le kar Sooraj ke zard hone ya do misl saya hone tak hai, yeh ye 'Asr ka aakhri mustah- ab aur pasandeeda waqt hai, warna karahat ke sath Asr ki Sooraj ghuroob hone tak ada ki ja sakti hai.

(Muslim: 958, Abu-Dawood :755)

Q:168: Maghrib ka waqt kiya hai?

Ans: Maghrib ka waqt Sooraj ke ghuroob hone ke bad se shafaq (laali) ke gayeb hone tak hai.

Q:169: Salaat e 'Esha ka waqt kiya hai?

Ans: 'Esha ka waqt Maghrib ke waqt ke khatm hone se le kar aad- hi raat tak hai.

Q:170: Salaat e Fajr kab se kab tak padhi ja sakti hai?

Ans: Fajar ki Namaaz Subah e Sadiq (khatam e sehri) se le kar Sooraj ke nikalne tak padhi ja sakti hai. (Muslim:612)

Q:171: kiya awwal waqt par Salaat ada karna afzl aur pasandeeda hai?

Ans: Ji haan! namazon ko awwal waqt par ada karna chahiye, Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam se poocha gaya ke kaunsa amal afzl hai? to aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya: .

"Awwal waqt mein Salaat ada karna"

(Abu-Dawood : 362, Tirmizi:100)

Sayyeda 'Aaisha raziyaallahu anha kahti hain:

"Rasoolullah... ne koi Salaat us ke aakhiri waqt mein nahi ada ki yahan ta ke Allah ne aap ko wafaat dedi"

(Baihaqi 1/435, Hakim 1/190)

Q:172: kiya 'Esha ki Salaat takheer se ada karna mustahab hai?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai:

"agar yeh baat na hoti ke main apni ummat par mashaqqat daal dunga to main unhen hukm deta ke woh Esha ko aik tehayi raat tak muakhkhar karen"

(Tirmizi:167, Ibn e Maaja:491)

Q:173: panj waqtah Salaat ki raka'aton ki tadad kiya hai?

Ans: panch waqt ki Salaat mein rak'aton ki ta'dad satrah hai:

1.Fajar:do raka'at,2.Zuhar:chaar rak-'at.3.Asr:chaar rak-'at. 4.Maghrib: teen rak-'at. 5.Esha: chaar rak-'at.

Azaan aur Iqamat

Q:174: Azaan kiya hai?

Ans: Logon ko panj waqtah namazon ke waqt se aagah karne aur jamaat ke liye masjid mein jama karne ke liye jo pukaar lagayi jati hai, use "Azaan" kehte hain.

Q:175: Takbeer aur Iqamat kise kahte hain?

Ans: Azaan ke bad jab log jama ho jate hain to jama'at ke liye phir yeh pukaar lagayi jati hai ise "Iqamat" ya "takbeer" kehte hain.

Q:176: Azaan daine ki kiya fazeelat hai?

Ans: Nabi e akram sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :.

"Muazzin ki aawaz pahunchane ki had tak jo bhi jin, insaan aur doosri cheezen use sunti hain woh qiyamat ke din us ke haq mein gawahi dengi" (Bukhari :609)

Azaan ke kalimaat aage azkaar ke hisse mein dekhien.

Q:177: kiya azan aur Iqamat ke kalimat ke darmiyan farq hai?

Ans: Azaan aur Iqamat mein zara farq hai, Syeeduna Anas

raziyallahu anhu se riwayat hai:

"Bilal ko hukm diya gaya tha ke azaan dohri aur Iqamat ekhari kahein siwaye "Qad qamatissalaah" ke."

(Bukhari :605, Muslim:378)

Fajr ki azaan

Q:178: kiya Fajr ki azaan mein kuch izafah saabit hai?

Ans: Syyeduna Anas raziyallahu anhu farmate hain:

"Fajr ki azaan mein muazzin HYYA'ALAL FALAAH ke baad ASSALATU KHIRUM...kehna sunnat hai"

(Sahih Ibn e Khuzaima:386)

Q:179: Azaan ki aawaz sunne par sunne waale ko kiya karna chahiye?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai :

"Jab tum azaan suno to usi tarah kaho jaise muazzin kahta hai"

(Bukhari:611, Muslim:383)

HAYYA ALASSALAH aur HAYYA 'ALAL FALAAH ke jawab mein "LA HAULA WALA QUWWATA...." kaha jaye ga. (Bukhari :613)

Q:180: Azaan ke jawab se farigh hokar kiya karna chahiye?

Ans: Azaan ka jawab de chukne ke ba'd pehle Nabi.. par durood padhna chahiye. (Muslim:1385, Abu-Dawood:527) phir azaan ki dua padhni chahiye.

Q:181: Azan ka jawab dene aur us ke ba'd durood aur du'a padhne ki kiya fazeelat hai?

Ans: Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai:

"Jo shakhs aisa kare qiyamat ke din woh meri Shafa'at ka mustahiq hoga" (Bukhari:614, Abu-Dawood:529)

Jama'at aur masjid mein haziri ke aadaab

Q:182: Kiya Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne kachchi piyaaz aur lahsan kha kar masjid mein aane se man'a farmaya hai?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai:

"Jo shakhs kachchi lahsan ya piyaaz khaye, woh hamari masjid se door rahe aur apne ghar mein betha rahe"

(Bukhari :7359, Muslim:564)

aur koi Salaat qabool nahi hoti"

(Muslim:710, Abu dawod:1266)

Q:188: Jab hum masjid mein daakhil hon aur jamaat khadi ho to hamein kiya karna chahiye?

Ans: Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai:

"Jab tum mein se koi salaah ke liye aaye to imam ko jis haalat mein paye us mein imam ke sath shamil hojaye"

(Tirmizi :591)

Q:189: Kiya namaz ke liye sahih saf bandi karna zaroori hai?

Ans: Ji haan! Syeeduna Noman bin Basheer raziyaallahu anhu riwayet karte hain:.

"Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne logon ki taraf munh karke teen martaba farmaya"apni safon ko barabar karo"Allah ki qasam! tum safon ko barabar karo warna Allah tumhare dilon mein phoot daal dega"

Q:190: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki takeed par Sahaba e kiraam raziyaallahu anhum ne kis tarah amal kiya?

Ans: Raawi(Noman bin Basheer raziyaallah anhu) farmate hain:

"Main ne dekha har shakhs doosre ke kandhe se kandha, ghutne se ghutna aur takhna se takhna khoob mila kar khadha hota"(Muslim:436, Abu-dawood:662, Tirmizi:223)
Jabke Bukhari(Hadees:725)mein Syeeduna Anas raziyaallah anhu farmate hain:.

"Hum mein se har aik apna shana doosre ke shane se aur qadam us ke qadam se khoob milata"

Salaat ki adayegi ka tareeqa

Q:191: Hamein namaz kis tarah ada karni chahiye?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka farmaan hai: .

"Tum usi tarah Salaat ada karo jis tarah mujhe ada karte hue dekhte ho" (Bukhari:631, Muslim:544)

Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne aik martaba minbar par salaah ki imamat farmai, qiyam aur ruk'u minbar par kiya(neeche utar kar sajda kiya phir minbar par chadh gaye)aur Salaat se farigh

ho kar farmaya:

"Main ne aisa isliye kia ke tum meri pairwi karo aur meri Salaat ka tareeqa maloom karlo"

(Bukhari:971,Muslim:544)

Isteqbaal e qibla aur niyyat

Q:192: wudhu se farigh hone ke baad jab hum Salaat ke liye khadhe hon to sab se pehle kiya karna chahiye?

Ans: Jab hum Salaat ki adayegi ke liye khadhe hon to sab se pehle qibla ki taraf munh kar ke jis salaah ki adayegi ka iradah ho us ki niyyat karen, niyyat karna farz hai, us ke baghair Salaat (aur koi bhi nek amal) qabil e qabool nahi hoti.

Q:193: Niyyat kaise kehte hain?

Ans: Niyyat dil ke irade ka naam hai, zabaan se niyyat karna Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam saabit nahi, yeh bid'at hai.

Takbeer e Tahreema aur raf'aul yadain

Q:194: Niyyat karne ke baad kiya karna chahiye?

Ans: Niyyat ke baad Takbeer e tahreema yani Allahu akbar kahna chahiye, takbeer e tahreema kehne se pehle ya kehne ke baad ya kehte huue raf'aul yadain karna chahiye.

(Musli :390,391)

Q:195: Raf'aul Yadain ka kiya matlab hai?

Ans: Raf'aul yadain ka matlab hai donon hathon ko uthana, Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam se hathon ko kaandhon tak utha na saabit hai. (Bukhari:738) aur kaanon ki lau tak bhi. (Muslim:931)

Q:196: Raf'aul Yadain karte waqt hatheliyon aur ungliyon ki kiya kaifiyat hogi?

Ans: Raf'aul Yadain ke waqt hatheliyon ko seedhi aur qibla rukh rakhken jabke hathon ki ungliyan apni haalat par rahen, un ke darmiyan na ziyada faasla ho aur na hi woh mili huyi hon.

(Abu Dawood:753, Tirmizi:240, Nasai 2/124)

Seene par haath bandhna

Q:197: Takbeer e Tahreema aur raf'aul yadain se farigh ho kar kiya karna chahiye?

Aik riwayat mein hai:.

"kyunke jin cheezion ki badboo se insan ko takleef pahunchti hai farishte bhi us se aziyyat mahsoos karte hain"
(Bukhari:855, Muslim:565)

Q:183: Hamein masjid mein kis liye aana chahiye?

Ans: Nabi e akram sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai:

"masajd ko guzargah nah banayo, un mein sirf Allah ka zikr aur namaaz padhne ke liye aana chahiye"

(Tabrani, Silsila e Saheeha:1001)

Q:184: kiya masjid mein daakhil hote waqt aur masjid se nikalte waqt dua parhni chahiye?

Ans: Ji han! masjid mein daakhil hote waqt aur masjid se nikalte waqt dua padhni chahiye.

Q:185: Masjid mein dakhil hote waqt kaunsa pair pehle andar karna chahiye?

Ans: Syeeduna Abdullah bin Umar raziyallahu anhuma masjid mein daakhil hote to pehle dayan paun rakhte aur jab nikalte to pehle bayan paun rakhte.
(Bukhari)

Q:186: kiya Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne jama'at ke liye daudte hue aane se mana farmaya hai?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai:.

"Jab tum namaaz ki iqamat suno to (jama'at khadhi ho jaaye) Salaat ki taraf itmenaan wa sukoon aur waqaar ke saath chal kar aao, jaldi aur ujlat mat karo, jitni namaaz jama'at ke saath paalo utni padh lo aur jo baaqi rah jaye use (ba'd mein) poora karlo" (Bukhari:236, Muslim:602)

Sahih Muslim ki riwayat mein yeh izaafah hai:-

"Kyun ke jab koyi namaaz ka iradah kar (ke nikalta hai) to woh namaaz mein hi hota hai" (Muslim: 602)

Q:187: kiya Iqamat ke baad masjid mein koi doosri namaz padhna man'a hai?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai:

"Jab Salaat ke liye Iqamat keh di jaye to siwaye farz ke

Ans: Takbeer e Tahreema aur raf'aul yadain se faraghat ke baad dayen haath ko bayen haath par rakh kar seene par daal lena chahiye. (Ibn e Khuzaima:479, Nasai:490, Ahmed:226)

Q:198: Dayen hath ko bayen hath par rakhne ki kiya surat hogi?

Ans: Syyeduna wa-ail bin Hujr raziyaallahu anhu riwayat karte hain :

"Phir aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne apne dayen haath ko bayen hath ki pusht par, kalayi par aur baazu par rakhkha"

(Abu-dawood:727)

Q:199: Haath bandhne ke baad ka amal kaunsa hai?

Ans: Haath bandhne ke baad pehle du'a e isteftah padhni chahiye, phir Ta'awwuz (A'audhu billah...), ke baad Soora e Fatihah ki tilawat karni chahiye, har namazi ke liye khawah munfarid ho ya muqtadi ya imam surah Fatiha padhna farz hai, baghair us ke Salaat nahi hoti.

(Bukhari:756, Muslim:394,395, Abu dawood:822)

Q:200: Surah Fatihah padhne ke baad kiya karna chahiye?

Ans: Surah Fatihah ke ekhtataam (yani "Walazz'alleen" kehne ke baad) pehle "aameeen" kahna chahiye (Bukhari:783, Muslim: 620) phir jo surah ya aayaten yaad ho padni chahiye.

(Abu-Dawood:818,820, Nasayi:911)

Ruk'u

Q:201: Qirat se farigh hokar kiya karna chahiye?

Ans: Qirat- se farigh ho kar "Allahu akbar" kehte huye aur raf'aul yadain karte huye ruku' karna chahiye.

(Bukhari:336,737. Muslim: 390,391)

Q:202: Ruk'u ka kiya matlab hai?

Ans: Allah ki tazeem baja laate huye apni peeth jhuka dena "ruku" kehlata hai.

Q:203: Ruk'u karne ka tareeqa kiya hai?

Ans: Ruk'u ka masnoon tareeqa yeh hai ke peeth ko bilkul jhuka diya jaaye, sar ko peeth ke barabar rakha jaye. (Bukhari:

737, Muslim:498) donon hathon ko ghutnon par is tarah rakha jaye ke un- gliyan khuli aur kushadah hon, (Abu Dawood:731) ruku mein donon haath bilkul seedhe hon, zara bhi tedha pan na ho. (Abu Dawood:731)

Q:204: Ruku mein kiya karna chahiye?

Ans: Ruku mein Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam se saabit azkar(duayen) padhna chahiye.

Ruku ke baad ka qiyam

Q:205: Ruku se uthne ka tareeqa kiya hai?

Ans: Ruku se sar uthane ka tareeqa yeh hai ke namazi "sami' allahu liman haimdah" kahe (Bukhari:732, Muslim:411) aur raf'a-ul yadain karte hue khadha ho jaaye.

Q:206: Ruku ke baad khadhe hone ki haalat mein kiya padhna masnoon hai?

Ans: Is haalat mein tahmeed masnoon hai. (Bukhari:799)

Sajdah

Q:207: Azkar padhne ke baad kiya kiya jaye?

Ans: Azkar se farigh hone ke baad namazi "Allahu akbar" kehte hue sajdah mein chala jaaye.

Q:208: Sajdah mein jaate waqt zameen par pehle hath rakha chahiye ya ghutne?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai:

"Jab tum mein se koi sajda kare to ount ki tarah na baithe balke apne donon hathon ko ghutnon se pehle rakhe"

(Abu-Dawood:840)

Q:209: Sajdah kitne a'aza par karna chahiye?

Ans:

Sajdah saat a'aza par karna chahiye, peshani naak ke sath, donon hatheliyan, donon ghutne, aur pairon ke kinare. (Bukhari:812, Muslim:490) Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai:

"Jo shakhs apni naak zameen par na rakhe us ki namaz nahi hoti"

(Dara Qutni:1303)

Q:210: Sajde ka masnoon tareeqa kiya hai?

Ans: Sajde ka masnoon tareeqa yeh hai ke apne bazuaon ko apne pahluaon n se alag rakhe, hathon ko zameen par na bichaye aur ungliyon ke sire ko qibla rukh rakhe. (Bukhari:828) hathon ko kandhon ke barabar rakha jaye. (Abu Dawood:734) hathon ko kaanon ke barabar rakhna bhi sabit hai, (Abu Dawood:726) pairon ki ungliyan qibla rukh hon aur donon qadam (bilkul) khadhe hon, (Bukhari:828) sajdah mein bhi masnoon azkaar padhna chahiye.

Donon sajdon ke darmiyan ki baithak (Jalsah)

Q:211: Sajdah ke azkar se faraghat ke ba'd kiya karna chahiye?

Ans: Sajdah ke azkar se faraghat ke baad "Allahu akbar" kehte hue sar ko zameen se uthana chahiye aur baith jana chahiye, is baith-ne ko "Jalsah" kehte hain, jalsa mein masnoon azkaar padhna chahiye.

Q:212: Jalse mein baithne ki kaifiyat kiya hogi?

Ans: Jalsa mein baithne ki kaifiyat yeh hai ke namazi apne bayen pair par baith jaaye aur dayen pair ko khadha kar de.

Q:213: Jalsa ke baad kiya karna chahiye?

Ans: Jalsa ke b'ad pehle sajda ki tarah doosra sajda karna chahiye.

Q:214: Doosre sajde se faraghat ke baad kiya krenge?

Ans: Doosre sajda se farigh ho kar namaazi "Allahu akbar" kehte hue uth baithe aur halki baithak ke baad (Bukhari:823, Abu Dawood:730, Tirmizi:304) khadhe ho kar pehli rak-'at ke tarz par doosri rak-'at ada kare.

Jalsa e istirahat

Q:215: Doosri rak-'at ke liye uth-te waqt jo halki baithak hai use kiya kehte hain?

Ans: Is baithak ko "Jalsa e istirahat" kehte hain.

Q:216: kiya ruku, aur sajdah mein itminan wa sukoon wajib hai?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai:

"Aadmi ki Salaat nahi hoti jab tak ke woh ruku aur

sajda mein apni peeth seedhi na kare"

(Abu-Dawood:,Tirmizi :265)

1 shakhs ne Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke samne ada ki,us ne ruku aur sajda itmin- an ke sath nahi kiya to aap... ne use dohrane ka hukm farmaya, us ne isi tarah teen baar Salaat ada ki aur Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam har martabah use dohrane ka hukm diya.

(Bukhari:793 ,Muslim:471)

Q:217: kiya itminaan wa sukoon se ruku aur sajdah na karne wale ko Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne bad tareen chor kaha hai?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai :

"Salaat mein chori karne waala bad tareen chor hai aur sharabi, zaani aur chor se badh kar hai,(phir farma- ya)jo Salaat ka ruku aur sajdah poora na kare woh Sala- at mein chori karta hai" (Muatta 1/168,Baihaqi 8/209,210)

Q:218: kiya ruku aur sajdah ki tarah qauma aur jalse mein bhi itminan wa sukoon wajib hai?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka ruku,sajda,do sajdon ke darmiyan ki baith- ak aur ruku ke baad khadha hona taqreeban barabar barabar hota tha.

(Bukhari:792,Muslim:Muslim:471)

Qa'dah

Q:219:Doosri rak'at ke sajdon se farigh hokar kiya karenge?

Ans: Doosri rak-at ke aakhri sajda ke baad''Allahu akbar'' kehte hue uth kar baith jayen, is bhaithne ko ''Qa'da'' kehte hain, yeh '' Qa'da e Oula'' hai.

Q:220: ''Qa'da e Oula'' mein bhaithne ka masnoon tareeqa kiya hai?

Ans:''Qa'da e Oula'' mein bhaithne ka masnoon tareeqa yeh hai ke Salaat ada karne waala apne bayen pair par baith jaaye aur dayen pair ko khada karde,(Bukhari :827)aur us ki ungliyon ko qibla rukh rakhe.

Q:221: ''Qa'da e Oula'' mein hathon ki kaifiyat kiya hogi?

Ans: Dayen haath ki kinare ki do ungliyo(khinsir aur Binsir)

ko sa- met le, beech ki ungli aur angootha ke siron ko mila kar halqa (gol dayera) banaye, shahadat ki ungli ko uthaye rakhe aur tashahhud aur du'a ke waqt us se ishara kare (Muslim: 579, 580) aur bayen haath ki ungliyon ko khuli rakh kar bayen Raan par ghutnon se qareeb phaila de. (Muslim: 579)

Q:222: Is qa'de mein kiya padhna chahiye?

Ans: Is Q'ade mein tashahhud yani Attahiyyatu lillahe... padhna chahiye, (Bukhari: 835, Muslim: 409, Ahmad 1/459) (Attahiyyatu ke sath Durood padh lena bhi masnoon aur behtar hai)

Q:223: Do rak-at ki adayegi ke baad agar salaam pher dene ka iradah ho to kiya karenge?

Ans: Salaam pherne waale Qa'de mein Attahiyyat aur Durood (Bukhari: 3370) ke baad deegar duayen padni chahiye.

(Muslim: 588, Bukhari : 834)

Salaam

Q:224: Salaam pherne ka kiya tareeqa hai?

Ans: Salaam pherne ka tareeqah yeh hai ke namazi pehle dayein taraf aur us ke baad bayein taraf "Assalamu 'alaikum wa rahma- tullah" kehte huye Salaam pherde.

(Muslim: 117, Abu Dawood: 996, Tirmizi: 295)

Doosri aur teesri raka'aten

Q:225: Agar do ki bajaye char rak'at wali namaaz ho to kiya karna chahiye?

Ans: Agar do ki bajaye chaar rak-'at waali Salaat ho to Attah- iyyat aur Durood padhne ke baad "Allahu akbar" kehte huye khadha hona chahiye aur raf'aul yadain karne ke baad haath bandh lena chahiye. (Bukhari: 738, Abu-Dawood: 741)

Q:226: B'ad ki do rakaato mein Qira t- ki kya kefiyat hogi?

j : Baad ki do rak'aton mein sirf Sura e Fatiha ki tilawat par iktefa karenge, mazeed koi Surah padhna zaroori nahi.

(Bukhari: 755, Muslim)

Q'ada e akhirah aur tawarruk

Q:227: Aakhri qa'de mein baithne ka kiya tareeqa hai ?

Ans: Aakhri qa'de mein baithne ka tareeqa yeh hai ke bayen pair ko dayen pair ke neeche se aage nikaal diya jaye aur chootadh ko zameen se laga diya jaye. (Bukhari:828, Abu Dawood:730) is tarah tarah baithne ko "Tawarruk" kehte hain.

Q:228: Is qa'dah mein hathon ki kaifiyat kiya rahegi ?

Ans: Is qa'dah mein hathon ki kaifiyat wohi rahegi jo pahle qa'da mein batayi gayi hai.

Dauran e Salaat namazi ki nigah

Q:229: Salaat ke dauran musalli ki nigahen kahan honi chahiye ?

Ans: Dauran e salaat musalli ki nigahen sajda ki jagah par honi chahiye, (Baihaqi, Haakim, Irwa-ulghaleel:354) han qa'de ki halat mein nigahein dahine haath ki shahadat ki ungli par hongy. (Abu-Dawood :990)

'Aurton ka tareeqa e namaaz

Q:230: kiya 'aurton ki namaz ka tareeqa bhi wahi hai jo hamen bataya gaya hai ?

Ans: Ji haan! namaz ki adayegi ka jo tareeqa ahadees ke hawalon se bayan kiya gaya woh jis tarah mardon ke liye hai usi tarah khawateen ke liye bhi hai, is liye ke Nabi e akram... ka yeh 'aam farmaan hai :

"Usi tarah Salaat ada karo jis tarah mujhe ada karte hue dekha hai" (Bukhari:917, Muslim:544)

Salaam pherne ke b'ad

Q:231: Salaam pherne ke baad masnoon amal kiya hai ?

Ans: Salaam pherne ke baad pehle "Allahu akbar" kahna aur teen martaba "astaghfirullah kehna phir deegar azkar ke sath Aayatul kursi padhna aur subhanallah aur Alahamdulillah 33,33 baar aur 34 baar Allahu akbar kahna masnoon hai.

Q:232: Salaat ke baad Aayatul kursi padhne ki kiya fazeelat hai?

Ans: Nabi e akram sallallahu alaihe wa sallam irshad hai:

"Jis ne har Salaat ke baad Aayatul kursi padhi use jannat mein dakhle se siwaye maut ke kisi cheez ne nahi roke rakha" (Nasai 6/30, As-Saheehah: 972)

Q:233: Namaz ke baad subhanallah aur Alahamdulillah 33,33 baar aur 34 baar Allahu akbar padhne ki kiya fazeelat hai?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai:

"jo Shakhs har farz namaz ke baad subhanallah 33 baar, Alahamdulillah 33 baar Allahu akbar 34 baar kahega woh naa muraad nahi hoga" (Muslim: 596)

Aur aik riwayet mein hai:

"(teenon ke 33,33 martaba kehne ke baad 100 ki tadad "la ilaha illallahu wahdahu la shareeka lahu..." ke zariye पूरी kare to) us ke gunah bakhsh diye jayenge agar che darya ki jhaag ke manind hon" (Muslim: 597)

Sunan aur Nawafil

Q:234: Sunnat aur Nafil namazen kaunsi hain?

Ans: Farz Salaat ke ilawa jo salaah bhi aik aadmi ada karta hai woh sunnat aur nafil hai.

Q:235: Sunan aur nawafil ki adayege ke kiya faide hain?

Ans: Nawafil ki adaigi se Allah ka qurb hasil hota hai, (Bukhari: 6502 qiyamat ke din farz namazon mein hui kotahi ki talaafi un ke zariye se ki jayegi) (Tirmizi: 411, Abu Dawood: 866) aur nawafil se jannat mein Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka sath bhi naseeb hosakega. (Muslim: 489)

Mu'ayyan aur ghair Mu'ayyan nawafil

Q:236: Nawafil ki kitni qismen hain?

Ans: Bunyadi taur par nafil ki do qismen hain, aik Mu'ayyan aur doosri ghair Mu'ayyan.

Q:237: Mu'ayyan nawafil kaunsi hain?

Ans: Mu'ayyan woh Nafil hain jin ke auqaat aur rak'aten mut'ay-yan taur par Nabi e akrm sallallahu alaihe wa sallam se

sabit hain.

Q:238: Ghair mua'yyan nawafil kaunsi hain?

Ans: Ghair Mu'ayyan se murad aam nawafil hain jin ke auqaat aur raka'aten mutayyan taur par aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam se sabit nahi hain aur unhein mamnu'ah waqton ke ilawah kisi waqt bhi ada kiya ja sakta hai.

Muakkadah aur ghair muakkadah sunnaten

Q:239: kiya Mu'ayyan nawafil ki do qismen hain?

Ans: J haan! Mu'ayyan nawafil ki do qismen hain (1) Muakkadah aur (2) Ghair muakkadah.

Q:240: Muakkadah sunnaten kaunsi hain?

Ans: Muakkadah woh sunnaten hain jin ki targheeb aur pabandi donon Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam se sabit hain.

Q:241: Ghair muakkadah sunnaten kaunsi hain?

Ans: Ghair muakkadah sunnaten woh hain jin ki targheeb to Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam se saabit hai lekin musalsal pabandi sabit nahi.

Sunan e Rawatib

Q:242: Woh muakkadh sunnaten jo farz namazon se pehle ya baad mein ada ki jati hain, unhen kya kehte hain?

Ans: Woh muakkadah sunnatein jinhein farz namazon se aage ya peeche ada kiya jata hai, unhein "Sunan e Rawatib" kehte hain.

Q:243: Sunan e Rawatin ki tadad kiya hai?

Ans: Un ki tadad 10 ya 12 hai, Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya: .

"Jo shakhs din wa raat mein baara rak-'at mein barah rak-'at nawafil padhe us ke liye un ke badle Jannat mein ghar taamer kiya jayega:

chaar rak-'at Zohar se pehle, 2 raka'at Zuhar ke baad 2 rak-'at Maghrib ke baad, 2 rak'at Isha ke baad aur 2 rak-'at Fajr se pehle"

(Muslim:728, Tirmizi :415)

Aik riwayat mein Zuhar se pehle do rak-'at padhna bhi aaya

hai.

(Bukhari : 937, Muslim : 729)

Salaat e vitr

Q:244: Salaat e vitr ka kiya hukm hai?

Ans: Salaat e vitr un sunnaton mein se aik hai jo farz namazon se hat kar ada ki jati hain .

Q:245: Salaat e vitr ka waqt kiya hai?

Ans: Salaat e vitr ka waqt 'Esha se le kar Fajr tak hai.

(Abu-Dawood : 1418, Tirmizi:452?, Irwaul ghaleel 2/158)

Q:246: Salat e vitr ki kitni rakaatein hain?

Ans: Salaat e vitr aik, teen, panch, saat, Nau aurgiyara rak'aton tak padhna sabit hai .

(Muslim : 746, Abu-Dawood : 1422, Ibn e majah : 1192)

Q:247: Salaat e vitr ki adayegi ka tareeqa kiya hai?

Ans: Salaat e vitr agar teen ya paanch ya saat raka'aten ada karni ho to sirf aik hi tashahhud karna chahiye, albatta nau rak'at padhne ki soorat mein aath rak'-at par pehle tashahhud ke liye baithenge. (Muslim:737, Dara Qutni:2/24) vitr ki aakhri rak'-at mein ruku se pehle du'a e Qunoot padhna masnoon hai.

(Ibn e Maja:182, Nasai: 3/230)

Q:248: Vitr ki teen raka'aton mein masnoon Qira-at kiya hai?

Ans: Vitr ki teen raka'aton mein se pehli rak'-at mein "Surah A'ala" doosri mein "Al-kafiroon" aur teesri rak'-at mein "Qul huwllah" padhna masnoon hai. (Tirmizi : 461)

Q:249: kiya Du'a e Qunoot mein hath uthana saabit hai?

Ans: Ji haan! Du' e Qunoot ke liye haath uthana baaz sahaba e kiraam raziyaallahu anhum se sabit hai .

(Musannaf Ibn e Abi Shaiba : 2/101, Tohfatul Ahwazi:2/581)

Q:250: Vitr se salaam pherne ke baad kiya kehna mustahab hai?

Ans: Vitr se Salaam pherne ke baad teen baar : .

"Subhanl malikil quddoos"

kahna saabit hai, aakhri martaba zara kheench kar kehna cha-

hiye.

(Abu-Dawood :1430, Nasayi :3/244)

Q:251: Kiya vitr ki namaz raat ki aakhri namaz honi chahiye?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai:

"Vitr ko apni raat ki aakhri namaz banayo"

(Bukhari :997, Muslim:25)

Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka yeh hukm istehbaab ke taur par hai, wujoob ke taur par nahi hai, Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam se vitr ke baad do rak-'at padhna saabit hai.

(Tirmizi : 1471, Ibn e Maaja:1190)

Q:252: kiya aik raat mein 2 vitr padhi ja sakti hai?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

"Aik raat mein 2 vitr padhna jaiz nahi"

(Abu-Dawood:1439)

Q:253: Agar bhool jaane ya so jane ki wajah se vitr na padhi ja sake to kiya karna chahiye?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai :.

"Jo shakhs vitr ke waqt soya reh jaye ya vitr padhna bhool jaaye to use jab yaad aajaye ya jab woh bedaar ho us waqt padh le" (Tirmizi :465, Abu Dawood: 1431)

agar tahajjud ka mamool hai to is rivayet ke mutabiq amal kare, Sayyedah A'aishah raziyaallahu anha farmati hain: .

"Jab kisi takleef waghaira ki wajah se Rasoolullah...ki raat ki namaz chhoot jati to aap din mein baarah rak'atein ada farmate the" (Muslim : 746)

Tahiyyatul masjid

Q:254: Tahiyyatul masjid kiya hai?

Ans: Farz namaz se alag muakkadah sunnton mein se aik Tahiyy-atul masjid bhi hai, Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai:

"Tum mein se koi jab bhi masjid mein aaye to bethne se pehle do rak-'at zaroor ada karle" (Bukhari :443)

Ghair muakkadah sunnatein

Q:255: Farz namaz se pehle ya baad mein ghair muakkadh

sunnatein kaunsi hain ?

Ans: Farz namazon se munsalik ghair muakkadah sunnaton ki tafseel is terhan hai: .

(1) Asr se pehle chaar rak'atein, (2) Maghrib se qabl do rak'aat aur (3) 'Esha se pehle do ya chaar rak'atein .

Q:256 : Zuhar ke baad chaar rak'atein padhne ki kiya fazeelat hai?

Ans: Nabi e kareem sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai :

"Jo shakhs Zuhar se pehle chaar rak-'at aur us ke baad chaar rak-'at ada kare Allah us ko Jahannam par haraam kar dega" (Tirmizi:428, Abu-Dawood:1229)

Q:257 : 'Asr se pehle chaar ghair muakkadah sunnatein padh- ne ki kiya fazeelat hai?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai :

"Jo shakhs 'Asr se pehle chaar rak'aat padhe, Allah us par rehmat nazil kare" (Tirmizi:430, Abu-Dawood:1271)

Q:258 : Maghrib se qabl do rak'at padhne ki kiya daleel hai?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

"Maghrib se pehle do rak'atein ada karo" do martaba kehne ke baad teesri dafaa farmaya "jis ka dil chahe" yeh is liye farmaya ke kahin log use sunnat e muakkadah na bana len" (Bukhari :1183)

Q:259 : 'Esha se pehle do ya chaar rak'atein padhna kyun mustahab hai ?

Ans: 'Esha se pehle do ya chaar rak'atein padhna mustahab hai , is liye ke Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai :

" Har do azanon(yani azaan wa iqamat) ke darmiyan Salaat hai" (Bukhari :627, Muslim :838)

Jumu'ah se pehle aur baad ki sunnatein

Q:260: Jumu'ah se pehle kitni rak'attein masnoon hain ?

Ans: Jumu'ah se pehle koi mut'ayyan sunnat aur nafl hadees se saabit nahi, khutba se pehle aane ki soorat mein Tahiyatul mas- jid ke bad jitni nafl ada karna chahe ada kar saktha

hai, (Muslim :857) dauran e khutba aane ki soorat mein sirf do rak-'at Tahiyyatul masjid padhne ka hukm hai, (Bukhari :931, Muslim:875)

Q:261: Jumu'ah ke baad kitni rak'aat padni chahiye ?

Ans: Jumu'ah ke baad ki sunnat ke silsile mein Nabi e akram sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai :

"Jab tum mein se koi namaz e Jumu'a ada kare to us ke baad chaar rak-'at ada kare" (Muslim:881, Tirmizi:522)

Khud Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam se Jum'ah ke baad 2 rak'at padhna bhi saabit hai. (Bukhari :937, Muslim:882)

Baaz ulama ne kaha ke agar masjid mein padhen to 4 rak-'aat aur ghar mein padheen to do rak-'at .

Namaz e Tahajjud aur Taraveeh

Q:262: Tahajjud ki namaz kiya hai ?

Ans: Raat mein jo Nafl namaz ada ki jati hai, use Tahajjud kehte hain aur usi ko qiyamullail bhi kaha jata hai .

Q:263: Kiya farz namaz ke baad sab se afzal namaz Tahajjud hi ki namaz hai ?

Ans: Ji haan! Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai :

"Farz Salaat ke baad sab se afzl salaate raat ki hai"

(Tirmizi :2485, Ibn e Maja:3251)

Q:264: Tahajjud ki namaz ka waqt kiya hai ?

Ans: Sayyeda 'Aaisha raziyallahu 'anda se riwayet hai :

"Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam Esha ke baad se Fajar tak ke darmiyani waqt mein namaz e tahajjud ada kiya karte the" (Muslim:736)

Albatta us ka aakhri waqt mein yani Fajar se pehle ada karna afzal hai .

Q:265: Taraveeh ki namaz kiya hai ?

Ans: Raat ki nafl namaaz jo ramadaan mein ada ki jati hai, use taraveeh kehte hain aur usi ko qiyam e ramadaan bhi kaha jata hai .

Q:266: Taraveeh ki namaz ki rak'aat kitni hain ?

Ans: Sayyeda 'Aaisha raziyaallahu 'anha se riwayat hai :

"Ramadhaan ya ghair e ramadhaan mein Rasoolullah...
giyarah rak-'at se ziyada nahi padha karte the"

(Bukhari :1137, Muslim :738)

Q:267: Taraveeh ki namaz ki fazeelat kiya hai ?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai :

"Jis ne imaan ke sath aur sawab ki niyat se ramadhaan
ka qiyam kiya us ke pichle tamam gunah mu'aaf kar diye
jayenge"

(Bukhari:2009, Muslim:759)

Ishraaq aur chaasht ki namaz

Q:268: Namaaz e ishraq kiya hai ?

Ans: Sooraj niklne ke baad jo nafl namaz ada ki jati hai, use
namaz e ishraq kehte hain, isi ko namaz e chaasht aur
awwabeen ki namaz bhi kaha jata hai .

Q:269: Namaaz e ishraq ki fazilat kiya hai ?

Ans: Nabi e akrm sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

"Tum mein se har shakhs ke tamam jodhon par subah
sadqa karna lazim hota hai, ab har tasbeeh sadqa hai, har
Tehmeed sadqa hai, har Tahleel sadqa hai, har Takbeer
sadqa hai, achchi baat ka hukm aur burayi se rokna sadqa
hai aur In tamam sadaqon se namaz e chaasht ki do
rakaatein kifayat kar jati hain"

(Muslim:720)

Q:270: Namaaz e ishraq ki kitni rak'aten hain ?

Ans: Namaaz e ishraq ki do, chaar aur aath rak'aten
hain, Nabi e akram sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya:

"Tumhara rab farmata hai aye Ibn e aadam! din ki
ibtida mein chaar rak'atein padho main tumhen din ki
inteha mein kafi hojaunga" (Tirmizi:475, Abu-dawood:1289)

Q:271: Namaaz e ishraq ka waqt kab se kab tak hai ?

Ans: Namaaz e ishraq ka waqt tulu'a e afaab se zawaal tak
hai.

Sajda e tilawat, sajda e sahw aur sajda e shukar

Sajda e tilawat

Q:272: Sajda e tilawat kiya hai?

Ans: Sajda e tilawat woh sajda hai jo us waqt masnoon hai jab aadmi dauran e tilawat kisi aisi aayat se guzre jis mein sajda ho.

Q:273: Sajda e tilawat ki kiya ahmiyat hai?

Ans: Nabi e akram sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai :

"Jab aadam ka beta kisi sajda ki aayat ki talawat karta hai aur phir sajda karta hai to shaitan rota huwa us se alag ho jata hai aur kehta hai haay meri barbadi ke Ibn e aadam ko sajde ka hukm diya gaya us ne sajda kiya pas us ke liye Jannat hai aur mujhe sajde ka hukm diya gaya, main ne inkaar pas mere liye Jahannam hai" (Muslim:115)

Q:274: Sajda e tilawat ka tareeqa kiya hai?

Ans: Is sajde ka tareeqa yeh hai ke aadmi Allahu akbar kahe baghair salaah ki terah saat a'aza par sajda kare, phir baghair takbir wa salaam ke uth jaaye .

Haan (agar doosre sunne waale bhi maujood hon ya) sajda e tilawat Salaah ke andar ho to jhukte aur uthte (dono) waqt takbir kehna chahiye, is liye ke Nabi e kareem sallallahu alaihe wa sallam Salaah mein jhukte aur uthte waqt takbeer kehte the.

(Tirmizi :253, Ahmed:1/418, Nasai :1142)

Sajda e sahw

Q:275: Sajda e sahw kiya hai?

Ans: Sahw ke m'ane "Bhool" ke hain, dauran e Salaah bhool chook ki soorat mein Salaam se pehle ya salaam ke baad talafi ke taur par do sajde karne ka hukm hai, un do sajdon ko sajda e sahw kehte hain, Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai :

"Tum mein se koi jab namaz mein bhool jaaye, use maloom na ho ke kitni namaz padhi hai, ziyadati hui hai ya kami to use do sajde karna chahiye" (Tirmizi :398)

Sajda e shukr

Q:276: Sajda e shukr kab masnoon hai ?

Ans: Syyeduna Abu bakrah raziyaallahu anhu farmate hain : .

"Nabi e akram sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ko jab koi nemat muyassar aati ya koi khushkhabri milti to Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam Allah taala ka shukar ada karte hue sajda mein chale jate"

(Tirmizi:1578, Abu-dawood:2774)

Syyeduna Bara bin 'Aazib raziyaallahu anhu se riwayat hai :

"Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne Ali raziyaallahu anhu ko Yemen ki taraf bheja, unhon ne logon ke musalman hone ki khabar likh bheji, jab Aap ne khat padha to is par Allah ka shukr ada karte hue sajda mein gir padhe"

(Sunan Baihaqi :2/369)

Salaat e janaza w 'eidain

Salaat e janaza

Q:277: Salaat e janaza kiya hai ?

Ans: Mayyet par jo namaz padhi jati hai, use salaat e janaza kehte hain.

Q:278: Salaat e janaza mein shirkat ki kiya fazeelat hai ?

Ans: Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

"Jo momin sawab ki niyyat se kisi musalman ke janaza ke sath jata hai, us ke sath rehta, us ka janaza padhta aur us ko dafan karke farigh hota hai, to us ke liye 2 qeeraat sawab hai, har qirat Uhud pahadh ke barabar hai aur jo (sirf) janaza padh kar wapas aa jata hai to us ke liye aik qeeraat hai"

(Bukhari:1325)

Q:279: Namaz e janaza se mayyet ko kiya faida pahunchta hai ?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai :

"Jis mayyet ke liye chalees aise log maghfirat ki du'a karen jo shirk karne waale na hon to Allah taala zaroor"

un ki sifarish ko qabool farma leta hai" (Muslim:947)

Q:280: Namaz e janaza ka tareeqa kiya hai ?

Ans: Namaz e janaza mein chaar takbeeraat kahi jati hain, pehli takbeer ke sath Surah Fatiha aur koi surah padni chahiye, doosri takbeer ke baad durood e ibraahimi aur teesri takbeer par janaza ki dua padhni hai, dua padhne ke baad chauthi takbeer keh kar Salaam pher dena chahiye.

Salaat e Eidain

Q:281: Salaat e eidain ka kiya hukm hai ?

Ans: Salaat e eidain do rak-'at baghair azaan o Iqamat ke har mukallaf shakhs par wajib hai. (Bukhari : 974, Muslim:887,890)

Q:282: Salaat e eidain ka kiya tareeqa hai ?

Ans: Salaat e eidain mein Qira-at se pehle baarah takbeeren mas- hroo' hain, saat takbeeren pehli rak-'at mein aur paanch doosri rak-'at mein, in takbeeron ko "Takbeerat e zawaid" kaha jata hai. (Abu dawood :1151, Ibn e Maajah :1228, Ahmed :2/180)

Q:283: Eidain ki mubarakbadi kis tarah denge ?

Sahaba e kiraam raziyaallahu anhum eid ke roz aik doosre se mlite to in lafzon mein du'a dete :

Taqabbalallahu minna wa minkum

(Allah hamari aur tumhari (ibadat) qabool farmaye)

(Fathulbari :2/442)

Istikhara, garhan aur istisqa ki namazein

Istikhara ki namaaz

Q:284: Salaat e Istikhara kiya hai ?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai:

"Tum mein se koi jab kisi kaam ka iradah kare to faraiz ke ilawa do rak'atein padhe phir (dua e istikhara) padhe"

(Bukhari :1162)

Salaat e kusoof

Q:285: Salaat e kusoof kiya hai ?

Ans: Salaat e kusoof yani woh namaz jo Sooraj ya chand

garhan ke mauqe par padhi jaati hai, Salaat e kusoof sunnat e muakkad-ah hai. (Bukhari :1060, Muslim :911)

Q:286: Salaat e kusoof ka tareeqa kiya hai?

Ans: Salaat e kusoof ki do rak'atein hain jo ba jama'at masnoon hain, in do rak'aton mein chaar ruku' honge, adaigi ka tareeqa yeh hoga ke Imam pehli rak-'at mein surah Fatiha ke baad taweel Qira-at kare, phir lamba ruku' kare, ruku' se sar uthane ke baad sajda na karke phir Qira-at shuru karde, yeh Qira-at pehli Qira-at ke muqable zara kam taweel ho, phir pehle ruku se zara kam taweel ruk'u kare, phir sajda kare aur doosri rak-'at ko bhi pehli rak-'at ke tarz para daa kare.

(Bukhari :1060, Muslim:911)

salaat ke baad khutba bhi dena chahiye.

(Bukhari :1044, Muslim:901)

Salaat e Istisqaa

Q:287: Salaat e Istisqaa kiya hai?

Ans: Istisqaa ke m'ane pani mangne ke hain, qaht saali aur barish ki qillat ke zamane mein jo salaad ada ki jati hai, use salaad e Iste- qaa kehte hain.

Q:288: Salaat e Istisqaa ka kiya hukm hai?

Ans: Salaat e Istisqaa sunnat e muakkadah hai aur baghair azaan wa iqamat ke us ki do rak'atein mashroo' hain jo khule maidan mein jahri Qira-at-ke sath ada ki jayengi.

(Bukhari :1024, Muslim: 894)

(3) Zakaat

Q:289: Zakaat kiya hai?

Ans: Zakaat Islam ka teesra rukn hai, jo sahib e nisaab (maldaar) musalmanon par saal mein aik martaba farz hoti hai.

Q:290: Zakaat ki adayegi ke kiya faide hain?

Ans: Zakaat ada karne se maal pak aur taraqqi ke qabil hojata hai, is se insaan ki bkheeli se hifazat hoti hai, balayen talti hain, faqe- eron aur miskeenon ki madad hoti hai aur Allah

taala ne maal ki shakal mein jo nemat insaan ko di hai us ka shukriya bhi ada hota hai .

Q:291: Zakaat na ada karne ki kiya saza hai ?

Ans: Nabi e akram sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai :

"Qiyamat ke din zkaat na ada karne waale ka maal ganje saanp ki shakl mein aayega, us ke gale ka tauq ban jayega aur us ke jabde ko pakad kar kahega "main hun tera maal aur main hun tera khazana" (Bukhari:1338)

(4) Rozah

Q:292: Saum(roze) kiya hai ?

Ans: Subh e Sadiq(Fajr)se le kar ghuroob e aaftaab(Sooraj ke doobne) tak khana peena aur doosri jaiz nafsaani khwahishat ko Allah ke waaste chod dene ko saum(rozah)kehte hain.

Q:293: Rozah kin logon par farz hai ?

Ans: Har 'aaqil wa baligh musalman par mah e ramadaan ke roze rakhna farz hai aur yeh islam ka chautha ya panchwan rukn hai .

Q:294: Rozah rakhne ka maqsad kiya hai ?

Ans: Roze ka maqsad taqwa hai aur taqwa naam hai har haal mein Allah se darne aur gunahon se b'az rehne ka, goya roze se insaan ke andar Allah taala se darne aur gunahon se bachney ki salahiyat wa quwwat paida hoti hai, isi liye Nabi e akrm sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya hai :

"Rozah(buraiyon aur jahannam se)dhaal hai"

(Bukhari :1904)

Q:295: Roze se aur kiya faide hasil hote hain ?

Ans: Roze mein chunke subah se le kar shaam tak bhooka rehna padhta hai is liye is ke zariye insaan ke andar bhookhon aur mohtajon ki madad aur ta'awun ka jazba bhi taraqqi pata hai, in roohani fawaid ke ilawa roze ke jismani faide bhi hain, rozah insani jism se fasid mawaad aur fuzlaat ko nikaal kar use chust wa tandurust banata hai aur us ki qoowat mein kayi

guna izafah kar deta hai .

Q:296: kiya farz rozon ke 'alawa Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam nafli roze bhi rakha karte the?

Ans: Ji haan! Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam Zil hijjah ke 9 din, Muharram ki daswin tareekh aur har mahine mein teen din ke roze rakhte the. (Abu-Dawood :2437)

Sayyedah 'Aaisha raziyaallahu anha kehti hain:

"Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam Peer aur Jume'raat ko roza rakhne ki koshish karte the"

(Tirmizi :745, Ahmed 6/80)

Q:297: Muharram ki das tareekh aur Zil-hajj ki nau tareekh ke roze ke silsile mein Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne kiya farmaya hai ?

Ans: Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

" 'Arfah(Nau Zil-hajj)ka roza do saal ke gunahon ko mita deta hai, aik guzishta saal aur aik aayindah saal ke, jabke yaum e 'aashoora(das Muharram)ka roza pichle aik saal ka gunah mita deta hai" (Muslim:1162, Ahmad 5/296)

Q:298: Har maheene mein teen din(ayyam e beez yani chand ki terah, chaudah aur pandrah tareekhon ke)rozon ke silsile mein Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne kiya farmaya hai?

Ans: In rozon ke silsile mein Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya:

"(In ka sawab)hamesha rozah rakhne ki tarah hai"

(Muslim : 1162)

Q:299: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam se peer aur Jume'raat ko rozah rakhne ki wajah poochi gayi to Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne kiya farmaya ?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

"Peer aur Jume'raat ko bandon ke aamaal Allah ke huzoor pesh kiye jatay hain" (Abu-Dawood :2436)

Q:300: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne Ramadhan ke rozon

ke baad shawaal ke 6 roze rakhne ke silsile mein kiya farmaya ?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

"Jo shakhs ramadhan ke roze rakhke phir us ke baad 6 roze shawaal ke rakhe to yeh 'amal poore saal (ke roze) ki manind hoga"

(Muslim :1164)

(4) Hajj aur 'Umrah

Q:301: Hajj kiya hai ?

Ans: Hajj ke m'ane qasd wa irada karne ke hain, shar'a mein Hajj ke makhsoos dinon mein makhsoos aamaal anjaam dene ki niyy- at se Khana e ka'ba ki haziri ka qasad wa iradah karna hajj kehlata hai.

Q:302: Hajj ka kiya hukm hai ?

Ans: Hajj Islam ke paanch bunyadi arkaan mein se aik hai jo sahib e isteta'at musalman par zindagi mein aik martaba farz hai, Hajj darasl chand 'amalon ke majmu'ae ka naam hai jaise khana e ka'aba ka tawaaf, Safa wa Marwah (2 pahadiyon) ki Say (daud) 'Arfa ke maidan mein qiyam aur qurbani waghaira.

Q:303 : Hajj ki kya fazeelat hai ?

Ans: Nabi e akram sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

"Jis ne Hajj kiya aur shehwani aur be hooda baaton se bacha woh gunahon se us tarah paak hojata hai jaise woh us din paak tha jis din use us ki maan ne use jana tha"

(Muslim :1350)

Q:304: Hajj ke doosre fawaid kiya hain ?

Ans: Hajj ke bahut saare fawaid hain, Hajj se aik taraf tauheed yani aik Allah ke mabood hone ka sabaq milta hai wahein yeh dars bhi hasil hota hai ke saare insaan aik hi maan baap ki aulad hain, kisi gore ko kisi kaale par aur kisi kaale ko kisi gore par, isi terah kisi 'Arabi ko ghair 'Arabi par aur kisi ghair 'Arabi ko kisi Arabi par koi fazeelat aur badayi hasil nahi, Allah ke nazdeek sab barabar hain, Allah ke yahan badayi ka me'yaar "Taqwa" hai aur bas .

Q:305: 'Umra kiya hai ?

Ans: 'Umra aik chhota haj hai, haj aur umra ke darmiyan farq yeh hai ke Hajj sirf makhsoos dinon mein kiya ja sakta hai jabke umra kabhi bhi kar sakte hain, haj ke muqable mein umra ke aamaal bhi kam hain .

Q:306: 'Umra ki kiya fazeelat hai ?

Ans: Nabi e akram sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

"Aik umra doosre umre tak donon ke darmiyan ke gunahon ka kaffara hai" (Bukhari :1773, Muslim:1349)

Q:307: Kiya ramadaan mein umra karne ki khaas fazilat hai ?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi e akram sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

"Ramadhaan mein 'umra karna hajj ke sawab ke barabar hai" (Bukhari:1782, Muslim:1256)



Huqooq aur Aadaab

walidain ke huqooq

Q:308: Maan baap ke ham par kiya ehsanaat hain ?

Ans: Maan baap ke hamare upar bade ehsanaat hain, woh hamare is duniya mein aane ka sabab hain, woh hamari khatir har tarah ki takleifein bardasht karte hain, hamein paalte poste hain aur hamari taleem wa tarbiyat ka ehtemaam karte hain .

Q:309: Kiya hamein maan baap ki har haal mein ita'at karna chahiye ?

Ans: Ji haan! hamein maan baap ki ita'at karni chahiye aur un ki nafarmani se bachna chahiye, haan agar woh kisi burayi ka hukm den to ham un ki baat nahi manenge, is liye ke Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam a irshad hai :

لَا طَاعَةَ لِمَخْلُوقٍ فِي مَعْصِيَةِ الْخَالِقِ، إِنَّمَا الطَّاعَةُ فِي الْمَعْرُوفِ

" Allah taala ki nafarmani mein kisi ki ita .at nahi hai, ita .at neki ke kamon mein hai" (Bukhari:6726,1840)

Q:310: Hamein walidain ki izzat aur ehteram kis tarah karna chahiye?

Ans: Hamein walidain ki izzat aur ehteram is tarah karna chahiye ke hum apni baat aur amal se un ki be adabi se bachen, un ke samne ouchi aawaz mein guftagu na karen, un ki har tarah se khidmat karen aur un se har qism ki takleef deh baat ko door karne ki koshish karen.

Q:311: Kiya hamein walidain ke liye du'a karne ka bhi hukm diya gaya hai ?

Ans: Ji haan! is liye hamein walidain ke liye un ki zindagi mein bhi aur un ke marne ke baad bhi du'a karte rehna chahiye .

(Bani Israil :24)

Q:312: Kiya hamein walidain ke rishte daaron se bhi achchaa sulook karne ka hukm diya gaya hai ?

Ans: Ji haan! isi liye hamein maan baap ke rishte daaron se bhi talluq rakhna chahiye aur un ke sath achchaa sulook karne ki koshish karni chahiye, rishta todhna bahut bada gunah hai.

Musalmanon ke huqooq

Q:313: Aik musalman ke doosre musalman par kitne haqooq hain ?

Ans: Yun to aik musalman par doosre musalman ke bahut se huq-ooq hain lekin Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki aik hadees ke mutabiq bunyadi huqooq 6 hain. (Muslim :2162)

Q:314: In huqooq ki adaigi se kiya faide hasil hote hain ?

Ans: In huqooq ki adaigi se aapsi talluqaat mazboot hote hain aur mahabbat wa talluq mein izafah hota hai.

1. Mulaqaat ke waqt salaam karna

Q:315: Aik musalman par doosre musalman ka pehla haq kiya hai ?

Ans: Aik musalman par doosre musalman ka pehla haq yeh hai ke woh mulaqaat ke waqt use salaam kare .

Q:316: Salaam se kiya faide haasil hote hain ?

Ans: Salaam ke bade faide hain, Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya hai :

"Tum jannat mein us waqt tak nahi jaaoge jab tak ke imaan waale na ho jaayo, tum imaan waale us waqt tak nahi ho sakte jab tak aik doosre se mahabbat na karne lago, kiya main aisi cheez na batlaun ke jab tum use ikhtiyar karoge aapas mein mahabbat karne lagoge (woh yeh ke) tum aapas mein salaam ko phelao"

(Muslim :54, Abu-Dawood :5193)

Aik aadmi ne Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki khidmat mein hazir hokar "**Assalaamu 'alaikum**" kaha aur baith gaya, Aap ne jawaab diya aur farmaya "is ke liye das nekiyan hain" aik doosre aadmi ne "**Assalaamu 'alaikum wa rahmatullah**" kaha, Aap ne farmaya "is ke liye bees nekiyan hain" phir aik aadmi aaya aur us ne kaha "**Assalaamu 'alaikum wa rahmatullah wa**

barakatuhu" Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya: "is ke ne tees nekiyan hain" (Abu-Dawood:5195, Tirmizi :2689)

Q:317: Salaam mein pahal kise karna chahiye?

Ans: Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai : .

"Chhota bade ko, raah chalne waala baithe hue ko, sawaar paidal ko aur thahre log ziyadah logon ko Salaam karen" (Bukhari :6231, Muslim:160)

Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam se yeh saabit hai ke aap choton ko salaam kiya karte the. (Bukhari :6247, Muslim:2168)

Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya hai :.

"Beshak logon mein Allah ke ziyada qareeb woh hai jo Salaam mein pehal kare" (Abu-Dawood:5197, Tirmizi:6294)

Q:318: Kiya jama'at ki taraf se aik aadmi ka salaam kar lena kaafi hai ?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi e akram sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne irshad farmaya:

"Jab koi jamaat kisi doosri jamaat ke paas se guzre to un mein se kisi aik aadmi ka salaam kar dena aur doosri jamaat mein se kisi aik aadmi ka jawab de dena kafi hai"
(Abu-Dawood:5210)

Q:319: Aik musalman ko kitne waqfa ya doori ke bad dobara Salaam karna chahiye?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne irshad farmaya :

"Jab tum mein se koi shakhs apne bhai ko mile to use Salaam kahe, phir agar un ke darmiyan koi darakht, deewaar ya paththar haail hojaye aur mulaqaat ho to phir Salaam karna chahiye"
(Abu-Dawood:5200)

2. Cheenk ke aadaab

Q:320: Aik musalman par doosre musalmanon ka doosra haq kiya hai ?

Ans: Aik musalman par doosre musalmanon ka doosra haq yeh hai ke kisi musalman ko cheenk aaye aur woh "Alhamdulillah" kahe to jawab mein "yarhamukallah" (Allah tujh par

raham kare) kaha jaye.

Q:321: Kiya "yarhamukallah" usi waqt kehna hai jabke cheen- kne waala "Alhamdulillah" kahe?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka farmaan hai :

"Be shak Allah ta'ala cheenk ko pasand aur jamayi ko napasand karta hai, pas jab tum mein se kisi ko cheenk aaye aur woh "Alhamdulillah" kahe to har musalman ke liye jo use sune "yarhamukallah" kehna zaroori hai, lekin jumayi to shaitan ki taraf se hai, pas jab tum mein se kisi ko jamayi aaye to apni taaqat bhar use roke, is liye ke jab tum mein se koi jamayi leta hai to shaitan us se hansta hai"

(Bukhari :6224)

Q:322: Cheenk aur jamayi aaye to kiya karna chahiye?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka farmaan hai :

"Jab tum mein se kisi shakhs ko jamayi aaye to apne haath se apna munh band karle is liye ke shaitan andar dakhil ho jata hai" (Muslim:2995)

Nabi e kareem sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ko jab cheenk aati to aap apne munh par apna hath ya kapdha rakh lete jis se apni aawaz ko halki ya past karna maqsood hota.

(Abu-Dawood :5029, Tirmizi :2745)

Q:323: Jab cheenk sunne waala "yarhamukallah" kahe to ch- eenkne waale ko aur kiya kehna chahiye?

Ans: "yarhamukallah" ke jawab mein cheenk wale ko phir kahna chahiye :

Yahdeekumullahu wa uslihu baalakum

"Allah tumhen hidaayat de aur tumhari haalat durust farmade"

(Bukhari:6223)

3. Mareez ki 'eyadat

Q:324: Aik musalman ka doosre musalman par teesra haq kiya hai?

Ans: Teesra haq yeh hai ke koi musalman beemaar hojaye to doosre musalman us ki beemaar pursi ke liye jayen.

Q:325: kisi musalman ki 'eyadat karne ka kiya sawab hai?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya:

"Jo musalman kisi musalman ki subah ke waqt beemaar pursi kare to shaam tak sattar hazaar farishte us ke liye bhalayi ki du'a karte rehte hain aur agar sham ke waqt beemaar pursi kare to subah tak sattar hazaar farishte us ke haq mein dua karte rehte hain aur us ke liye jannat mein taaza chune hue phalon ka hissa hai"

(Tirmizi:969, Abu-Dawood:3098)

Q:326: Kisi ki eyadat ke liye jayen to kiya karna chahiye?

Ans: Syyeduna 'Abdullah bin 'Abbas raziyaallahu anhuma nwayat karte hain:

"Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam kisi mareez ki 'eyadat ke liye tashreef le jaate to us se kehte:

La b'asa tahurun in sah Allah

"Koi fikr nahi, Allah ne chaha to ye beemari gunahon se paak karne waali hai"

(Bukhari:5656)

Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya:

"woh mareez jis ki maut ka waqt na aa pahuncha ho, use in kalimaat ke sath saat martaba du'a di jaye to Allah taala use Shifa 'ataa farma deta hai:

As-alullahal 'azeem rabbal 'arshil'azeem aynyshfiyaka

"Main Azmat waale Allah aur Arsh e azeem ke rab se suwal karta hun ke woh tujhe Shifa de"

(Abu Dawood:3106, Tirmizi:2083)

4. Musalman ki dawat qabool karna

Q:327: Aik musalman ka doosre musalmanon par chautha haq kiya hai?

Ans: Aik musalman ka doosre musalman par chautha haq yeh hai ke woh us ki dawat qabool kare.

Q:328: kiya dawat qabool na karna gunah ka kaam hai?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai:

"Jis ne dawat qabool nahi ki us ne Allah aur us ke rasool ki nafarmani ki " (Bukhari : 5177, Muslim : 1432)

lekin yaad rahe ke agar kisi dawat mein Shari'at ke khilaaf koi kaam anjaam diya jaaye us mein shirkat nahi karenge.

5. Musalman ki khairkhwahi

Q:329: Aik musalman ka doosre musalmanon par panchwan haq kiya hai ?

Ans: Aik musalman ka doosre musalman par panchwan haq yeh hai ke musalman musalman ki bhalayi chahe aur use achche mashware de.

6. Janaze mein shirkat

Q:330: Aik musalman ka doosre musalmanon par chata haq kiya hai ?

Ans: Aik musalman ka doosre musalman par chata haq yeh hai ke agar wafaat ho jaye to us ke janaze mein shirkat kare .

Khaane aur peene ke aadaab aur du'ayen

Q:331: Khane se pehle Allah ka naam lene ka kiya faida hai ?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

"Shaitan aise khane ko halaal bana leta hai jis par Allah ka naam na liya gaya ho" (Muslim:2017, Abu-Dawood:3766)

Q:332: Hamein kis haath se khana aur peena chahiye?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

"Tum mein se koi bayen haath se khaye aur na piye isliye ke shaitaan apne bayen haath se khata aur peeta hai" (Muslim:2020)

Q:333: kiya khana apne qareeb se aur bartan ke kinare se kha- na chahiye?

Ans: Ji haan! Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

"Apne dayen haath se kha-ao aur qareeb se khao"

(Bukhari : 5456, Muslim :2031)

Aur Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallamka irshad hai :

"Bartan ke kinare se khao, us ke upar waale hisse (darmiyan) se mat khao (isliye ke) us mein barket daali jati

hai"

(Abu Dawood :3773, Ibn e Maaja :3263)

Q:334: Kiya khane ki burayi nahi karni chahiye ?

Ans: Syyeduna Abu-hurairah raziyaallahu anhu se riwayat hai :

"Rasool sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne kabhi kisi khane mein 'aib nahi nikala, agar woh khana pasand hota to khalete warna chodhdete"

(Bukhari, Muslim:2604, Abu-Dawood:3763)

Q:335: kiya Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne ziyada khane ko napasand farmaya hai ?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam bahut ziyada khane ko na pasand farmaya hai, Aap ne farmaya :

"kisi aadmi ne pet se bura bartan nahi bhara, aadmi ko apni peeth seedhi rakhne ke liye chand luqme hi kaa, hain, agar woh ziyada khana chahe to aik tehayi khane ke liye, aik tehayi peene ke liye aur aik tehayi saans lene ke liye(honi chahiye)" (Tirmizi :2038, Ibn e Maaja :3349)

Q:336: Tek laga kar khana kaisa hai ?

Ans: Tek lagakar khana makrooh aur na pasandeeda hai, Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai :

"Main tek laga kar nahi khata" (Bukhari :5398)

Q:337: Kiya Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne khadhe ho kar pani peene se mana farmaya hai ?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka farmaan hai :

"Tum mein se koi shakhs hargiz khadhe hokar na piye"

(Muslim :2026)

Q:338: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam kam aaz kam kitni saans mein peete the?

Ans: Syyeduna Anas raziyaallahu anhu ki riwayat hai :

"Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam peene ki cheez teen saans mein peete the"

Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

"Yeh(teen saans mein peena) ziyada sairaab karne wala aur aaram se gale se utrne waala hai"(Muslim :2028)

Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne bartan mein saans lene se mana farmaya hai. (Muslim : 267) Isliye saans lete waqt munh ko bartan se hata lena chahiye .

Q:339: Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne gire huye khane ko uthakar kha lene aur plate aur ungliyon ko chaatne ka hukm kyun farmaya hai ?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka irshad hai :

"Bilashubah shaitan tumhare(har)aik ke sath us ke har kaam ke waqt maujood rehta hai, pas jab tum mein se kisi ka luqmah gir jaaye to se uthale aur us mein jo gandagi lag gayi ho use saaf karle aur pihr use khaale, use shaitan ke liye na chhode, phir jab khakar farigh ho jaaye to apni ungeliyan chaat le, Is liye ke woh nahi jaanta ke Us ke kaun se khane mein barket hai" (Muslim :2033)

Q:340: Kiya Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne haath mein chiknahat rakh kar sone se man'a farmaya hai ?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka farman hai :

"Jis shakhs ne raat guzari aur us ke haath mein chiknahat ki boo thi aur phir use koi cheez(nuqsaan keedha waghairah se)pahunch gayi to woh apne ilawa kisi ko hargiz bura na kahe" (Bazzar, As-Saheeha:2956)

Q:341: Kiya Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne ikhatte aur mil kar khana khane ka hukm diya hai ?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

"Pas tum khana aik sath(mil kar)khaya karo aur Allah ka naam lo, tumahre liye khaane mein barket daal di jayegi" (Abu-Dawood:3764, Haakim3/501)

Aur Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka farman hai :

"Ikaththe khaya karo alag alag na khaya karo, beshak aik aadmi ka khana do aadmiyon ko aur do aadmiyon ka khana teen admiyon ko kaafi hojayega"

(Tabrani e Ausat, As-Saheeha:2691)

Q:342: Agar khaane se pehle "Bismillah" kahna bhool jayen

to kiya karna chahiye ?

Ans: Agar khaane se pehle "Bismillah" kahna bhool jayen to yaad padne par padhen :

Bismillahe fi awwalihi wa aakhirhi

"Main shuru karta hun Allah naam se awwal wa aakhir"
(Abu-Dawood :3893, Ahmed 2/181, Tirzi)

Q:343: Doodh peene ki du'a kiya hai ?

Ans: Doodh piyen to dua padhen. (Dekhen du'aon ke hissa)

Q:344: khane se farigh hokar kiya karna chahiye ?

Ans: khane se farigh ho kar Allah ki tareef karni chahiye, us ke liye du'a padhna achchka hai .

Q:345: Kisi doosre ke yahan khana khayen to kiya karna chahiye ?

Ans: Kisi doosre ke yahan khana khayen to mezbaan ke liye du'a karna chahiye.

Sone ke aadaab

Q:346: Kiya 'Esha ke baad jald so jana chahiye ?

Ans: Ji haan! raat mein 'Esha ke baad fauran sojana chahiye, Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam 'Esha se pehle sone aur 'Esah ke baad baat cheet karne ko napasand farmate the.

(Bukhari:547, Muslim:647)

Q:347: Kiya sone se pehle wudhu karna mustahab hai ?

Ans: Ji haan! sone se pehle wudhu kar lena mustahab hai.

(Bukhari :247)

Q:348: Sone ka masnoon tareeqa kiya hai ?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam apne dayen karwat par let-te the aur apna haath gaal ke neeche rakh lete the. (Bukhari :247)

Q:349: Kiya pet ke bal sona man'a hai ?

Ans: Ji haan! pet ke bal sone ke silsile mein Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya : .

"Yeh haalat Allah ko naraaz karne wali hai"

(Abu-Dawood :5040, Ahmed 3/430)

Q:350: Bistar par aane ke baad kiya padhna chahiye?

Ans: Bistar par aane ke bad Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam se mukhtalif duayen padhna sabit hai, Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam sone se qabl aakhir ki teen suraten padh kar apne poore jism par teen martaba mal liya karte the. (Bukhari)

Q:351: Raat mein aayatul kursi padhne ki kiya fazeelat hai?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya:

"Jo use padh le saari raat Allah ki taraf se aik Muhafiz us ki hifazat karta hai aur shaitan us ke qareeb nahi aata"

(Bukhari :2311)

Q:352: Kiya Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam jaagne ke baad bhi dua padhna saabit hai?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam jaagne ke baad bhi dua padhna saabit hai. (Bukhari : 6312S)

Q:353: Agar koi neend mein dar jaye to use kiya karna chahiye?

j : Agar koi neend mein dar jaye to du'a padhe .

Libaas ke aadaab

Q:354: Kiya reshmi libaas pehanna mardon ke liye haram hai?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi e akram sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

"Reshmi libaas aur sona meri ummat ke mardon ke liye haraam aur aurton ke liye halaal hai" (Tirmizi :1720)

Q:355: Kiya mardon ka libaas takhne se upar hona chahiye?

Ans: Ji haan! aurton ka libaas takhne se neeche hona wajib hai lekin mardon ke liye yeh haram hai, Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

"Tahband jo takhnon se neeche ho jahannam mein le jayega"

(Bukhari :5787)

Q:356: Kiya mard aur aurat aik doosre ka libaas nahi pehan satke?

Ans: Ji haan! mardon ke liye aurton ka aur aurton ke liye mardon ka libaas pehanna haram hai, Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa

sallam ne aise mard wa khawateen par laanat bheji hai.
(Bukhari:5885)

Q:357: Hamein kapdha pehle kis janib se pehanna chahiye?

Ans: Kapda pehante waqt pehle dayen taraf pehanna chahiye aur utaarte waqt bayen janib se utaarna chahiye, Syeda 'Aaisha raziyaallahu anha farmati hain :

"Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam sab kamon, joota pahanne, kanghi karne aur wudhu mein dayen janib se shuru karne ko pasand farmate the"

(Muslim:617)

Q:358: Kiya naya kapda pehante waqt Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam se dua padhna sabit hai?

Ans: Syeduna Abu S'aeed raziyaallahu anhu se riwayat hai :

"Rasoolullah...jab koi naya kapdha pahante to us ka naam lete, pagdi, qameez ya chadar aur du'a padhte"

Q:359: Kiya kisi doosre ko naya kapda pehne dekhen to use du'a dena saabit hai?

Ans: Ji haan! kisi ko naya kapda pehne dekhen to du'a dena chahiye .
(Sahih Ibn e Majah:2/275)

Q:360:

Kiya aaina dekhte waqt bhi Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam se dua padhna saabit hai?

Ans: Ji haan! aaina dekhte waqt bhi Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam se dua padhna saabit hai .

(Sahihul Jaame' :1307, Irwaul ghaleel 1/113)

Majlis ke aadaab

Q:361: kisi majlis mein pahunchne par sab se pehle kiya karna chahiye?

Ans: Majlis mein pahunchne par majlis mein baithe logon ko salam karna chahiye.
(Bukhari:6254)

Q:362: Kiya kisi ko us ki jagah se utha kar khud baith jana durust hai?

Ans: Ji nahi! Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

"Tum mein se koi doosre ko us ki jagah se nah uthaye taake khud us ki jagah par baith jaye"

(Bukhari : 6269, Muslim : 2177)

Q:363: Kiya Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne do admiyon ke darmiyan un ki ijazat ke baghair baithne se man'a farmaya hai?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

"Kisi aadmi ke liye halal nahi ke woh bila ijazat do logon ke darmiyan tafreeq kare yani un ke beech mein baithe"

(Abu-Dawood:4845, Tirmizi:2752)

Q:364: Kiya majlis se zaroorat ke tehat uthne wala wapsi ke baad bhi apni jagah ka haqdaar hai?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

"tum mein se koi agar apni jagah se uthe aur phir wapas aaye to wahi us jagah ka ziyada haqdaar hai"

(Muslim:2179)

Q:365: Kiya majlis ke ekhtetaam par du'a padhna masnoon hai?

Ans: Ji haan! majlis ke ekhtetaam du'a padni chahiye.

(Abu-Dawood:4859)

Ghar se nikalne aur ghar mein dakhil hone ke aadaab

Q:366: Ghar se nikalte waqt du'a padhne ka kiya faida hai?

Ans: Syyeduna Anas raziyaallahu anhu se riwayat hai ke Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya :

"Jab aadmi apne ghar se nikle aur du'a padhe:

to kaha jaata ke too hidayat diya gaya, teri kifayat ki gayi aur to bacha liya gaya, shayateen us se door ho jaate hain aur aik shaitan doosre shaitan se kahta hai tera us aadmi par kiya bas chalega jis ko hidayat se nawaz diya gaya, us ki kifayat ki gayi aur us ko bacha liya gaya"

(Tirmizi :3426, Abu-Dawood:5095)

Q:367: Kiya ghar mein dakhil hote waqt ghar walon ko salam karna chahiye?

j: Ji haan! gahr mein dakhil hote waqt ghar waalon ko salaam karna chahiye, Allah ta'ala ka irshad hai:

"Jab tum gharon mein jane lago to apne ghar walon ko salaam kiya karo, du'a e khair hai jo ba barkat hai Allah taala ki taraf se nazil shuda" (An-Noor:61)

Q:368: Kiya ghar mein daakhil hote waqt bhi du'a padhna chahiye?

Ans: Ji haan! ghar mein dakhil hote waqt bhi du'a padhni chahiye.

Q:369: Kisi doosre ke ghar mein daakhil hone se pehle kiya karna chahiye?

Ans: Kisi doosre ke ghar ya kamre mein daakhil hone se pehle salaam karen aur ijazat talab karen, Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya:

"Jab tum mein se koi teen baar andar aane ki ijazat maange aur use ijazat na mile to wo laut jaaye"

(Bukhari :2605, Muslim :2153)

Q:370: Kin waqton mein bachchon ko apne walidain ke kamre mein ijazat le kar daakhil hona chahiye?

Ans: Bachchon ko Fajr se pehle, dopehar ke aaraam ke waqt aur 'Esha ke baad apne walidain ke kamre mein ijazat le kar daakhil hona chahiye. (An-Noor:61)

Safar ke aadaab

Q:371: Safar ke liye nikalte waqt pehle kiya karna chahiye?

Ans: Safar ke liye nikalte waqt pehle ghar se nikalne ki du'a padhni chahiye.

Q:372: Kiya musafir ko "alvidah" kehne walon ke liye du'a karni chahiye?

Ans: Ji haan! musafir ko "alvidah" kehne walon ke liye dua karni chahiye. (Ahmad 2/403, Ibn e Maja:2825)

Q:373: Kiya "alvidah" kehne walon ko bhi musafir ko dua deni chahiye?

Ans: Ji haan! "alvidah" kehne walon ko bhi musafir ko dua

deni chahiye .

(Tirmizi:3443)

Q:374: Musafir jab sawari par baith jaye to use kiya karna chahiye?

Ans: Syyeduna Abdullah bin 'Umar raziyallahu anhum se riwayat hai:

"Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam safar ke liya rawana hote waqt jab apne oont par seedhe ho kar baith jaate to teen martabah 'Allahu akbar' kahte phir du'a padhte" (Muslim:1342)

Q:375: Dauran e safar upar chadhte aur neeche utarte waqt kiya padhna masnoon hai?

Ans: Syyeduna Jabir raziyallahu anhu se riwayet hai:

"Hum jab bulandi par chadhte to takbeer kehte aur jab neeche utarte to (Subhanallah) kehte" (Bukhari:2993)

Q:376: Dauran e safar kisi manzil par utren aur dua padh len to kiya faida hasil hota hai?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne irshad farmaya:

"Jo shkhs kisi manzil par utre, phir kahe (dua padhe) to us manzil se kooch karne ta koi cheez us ko takleef nahi pahunchaygi" (Muslim:2828)

Q:377: Kiya safar se wapsi par bhi dua padhna masnoon hai?

Ans: Ji haan! safar se wapsi par du'a parhna masnoon hai.

(Bukhari:1797, Muslim:1345)



Seerat wa Tareekh

Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka khandan aur gharana

Q:378: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke qabeele aur khandan ka naam kiya hai ?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke qabeele ka naam Quraish jabke Aap ke khandan ko Bani Hashim ya'ni hashim ki aulaad kehte the, Hashim Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam pardada the aur un ka asl naam 'Amr tha.

Q:379: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke Dada, Dadi aur Nana Nani ke naam kiya hain ?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke Dada 'Abdul Muttalib ke naam se mashhoor the, un ka asl naam Shaibah tha, aap ki Dadi ka naam Fatimah, Nani ka naam Barraah aur Nana ka naam Wahab tha.

Q:380: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke kul kitne chacha the?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke kul nau (9) chacha the, un mein se sirf do (Hamzah aur Abbaas raziyaallahu 'anhuma ne Islam qabool kiya.

Q:381: Nabi..ki kitni phuphiyan thin?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki 6 phuphiyan thin (1)'Aatika (2) Umme Hakim Baiza 3) Safiyya 4) Barraah 5) Umaina aur 6) Arwa, in mein se sirf Arwa aur Safiya musalman hui thin.

Q:382: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke walid aur walidah ke naam kiya the?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke walid ka naam Abdullah aur walidah ka naam Aaminah tha.

Q:383: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam razayi maayen kaun kaun hain ?

Ans: walida ke baad pehle aap ko Abu lahab ki laundi

Suwaibah ne doodh pilaya Phir aap ne Halima Sa'diyah ko doodh piya .

Q:384: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki azwaaj e mutahharat (paak biwiyon) ki tadaad kiya hai ?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki kul giyarah biwiyan huien:

1. Syeeda Khadeejah raziyallahu anha.
2. Syeeda Saudah raziyallahu anha.
3. Syeeda 'Aaishah raziyallahu anha
4. Syeeda Umm e Salamah raziyallahu anha.
5. Syeeda Hafsa raziyallahu anha
6. Syeeda Zainab Ummul Masakeen raziyallahu anha
7. Syeeda Zainab bint e Jahash raziyallahu anha
8. Syeeda Safiyyah raziyallahu anha
9. Syeeda Umm e Habeebah raziyallahu anha
10. Syeeda Juwairiyah raziyallahu anha
11. Syeeda Maimoonah raziyallahu anha.

Q:385: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke sahebzadon ki tadaad kiya hai ?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke teen bete hain :

1. 'Abdullah raziyallahu anhu, in ka laqab tayyeb aur Tahir hai.
2. Qasim raziyallahu anhu,, yeh donon Khdeejah raziyallahu anha se the.,
3. Ibraheem raziyallahu anhu, in ki walidah Mariyah Qibtiyah raziyallahu anha (laundi) theen .

Q:386: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki sahebzadiyan kitni theen ?

Ans: Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki sahebzadiyan chaar theen :

- 1) Syeedah Zainab raziyallahu anha zauja Abul'aas bin Rabee'
- 2) Syeedah Ruqayyah raziyallahu anha
- 3) Syeedah Umm-e- Kulsoom raziyallahu anha , in donon ki shadi yake baad deegare Syeeduna Usman raziyallahu anhu se hui thi.

aur 4) Syyedah Faatimah, in ke Shauhar Ali raziyaallahu anhu the.

Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki wiladat, bachpan aur jawani

Q:387: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam kab aur kahan paida hue?

Ans: Hamaare Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam Arabi mahine Rabi-ul-Awwal ki nau(9) tareekh ko ba mutaabiq 22 april 571 subah e sadiq(fajr) ke waqt Makkah Mukarramah mein paida huye.

Q:388: Kiya Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam yateem paida huye the?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam yateem paida hue the, waalid ka inteqaal aap ki paidayish se pehle hi hogaya tha.

Q:389: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke naam kiya kiya hain aur kis ne rakhay the?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka naam aap ke dada ne Muhammad aur walidah ne Ahmad rakha tha.

Q:390: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam Haleemah S'adiyah ke yahan kitni muddat tak rahe?

Ans: Paida hone ke kuch dinon ke baad Aap... ko doodh peene ki gharz se Haleema S'adiyah ke sath bhej diya gaya, Haleema ke yahan Aap chaar saal rahe, is dauran woh Aap ko har 6 maheene par aap ki walida se milaane lati theen.

Q:391: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki walidah ka inteqaal kab huwa?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki Umar jab 6 saal thi to aap ki walida ka inteqaal hogaya.

Q:392: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke daada ki wafaat kab hui?

Ans: Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki Umar jab 8 saal 2 maheene aur das din ki hui to aap ke dada ki wafaat hui, walidah ke baad aap ko dada hi ne paala.

Q:393: Daad ke inteqaal ke baad aap ki parwarish kis ne ki?

Ans: Dada ke baad aap ko aap ke chacha Abu Talib ne paala posa.

Q:394: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne bachpan mein kiya kaam kiye ?

Ans: Bachpan mein Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne bakriyan charayin phir bade hokar tijarat karne lage.

Q:395: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki Sayyeda Khadeeja raziyaallah anha se shadi kab hui ?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne pachees saal ki Umr mein Sayyeda Khadeeja se shadi ki, Khadeeja raziyaallah anha ki Umr us waqt chalees saal thi .

Q:396: Makkah mein log Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ko kin laqabon se pukaarte the aur kyun ?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam bahut amanatdaar the, is liye log aap ko ameen keh kar pukarte the aur aap bade sachche bhi the, is liye log aap ko Sadiq bhi kehte the.

Q:397: Kiya Nabi ban'ne se pehle bhi Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam saari buraiyon se door aur paak rahe ?

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi ban'ne se pehle bhi Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam har tarah ki buraiyon se door the, Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne nah kabhi buton ki pooja ki, na hi shirk ke melon mein shareek hue, Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam buton ki qasam sunna bhi gawara na karte, Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne kabhi buton ke naam par zabah kiye hue janwar ka gosht nahi khaya, Aap ne na kabhi sharaab pi aur na hi bekaar majlison mein shareek hue .

Nuboowat se hijrat tak

Q:398: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ko Nabi kab banaya gaya?

Ans: Jab Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki Umr chalees saal aik din ki hui to aap ko nabi bnaya gaya .

Q:399: Sab se pehle musalman hone waale kaun log hain ?

Ans: Mardon mein sab se pehle Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke jigri dost Syeeduna Abubakr raziyaallah anhu, 'aurton mein aap

ki biwi Sayyeda Khadeeja raziyaallahu anha, bachchon mein aap ke chachazaad bhai Syeeduna Ali raziyaallahu anhu aur ghulamon mein Syeeduna Zaid ban Harisa raziyaallahu anhu musalman huye .

Q:400: Musalmanon ne Habsha (Ethopia) ki taraf hijrat kab ki?

Ans: Teen saal tak Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne chupke chupke logon ko islam ki dawat di, teen saal ke baad jab khule taur par deen ki dawat shuru hui to Makka ke log Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam aur musalmanon ko satane lage, jab musalmanon ki takleefein bahut badhne lagin to aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke hukm se musalmanon ne nubuwat ke panchwen saal Habsha ki taraf hijrat ki.

Q:401: Kul kitne mardon aur aurton ne Habsha ki taraf hijrat ki?

Ans: Pehli martaba kul baarah mardon aur chaar aurton ne aur doosri martaba bayasi ya tirasi mard aur aththarah ya unees aurton ne hijrat ki.

Q:402: Syeeduna Hamza aur Syeeduna Umar raziyaallahu anhuma kab musalman huye?

Ans: Syeeduna Hamza aur Syeeduna Umar raziyaallahu anhuma nubooawat ke chatte saal musalman huye, pehle Hamza aur un ke teen din baad Umar, in donon ke musalman hone se musalm-anon ko bahut qoowat mili.

Q:403: In donon ke musalman hone ke ba'd Makkah ke logon ne Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam aur aap ke khandan ke khilaaf kaunsa zalimana faisla kiya?

Ans: Nubooawat ke saatwen saal Makkah ke logon ne Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam aur aap ke khandan ke samaji boycott ka faisla kiya.

Q:404: Boycott ka yeh faisla kitni muddat tak qaim raha?

Ans: Boycott ka yeh faisla teen saal tak raha, teen saal ki yeh muddat badi pareshaniyon aur tkleefon mein guzre, is muddat

mein len den aur rishta nata saari cheezon par pabandi rahi.

Q:405: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke chacha Abu Talib ka inteqaal kab huwa?

Ans: Boycott ke khatme ke baad nuboowat ke daswen saal aap ke chacha Abu Talib ka inteqaal ho gaya.

Q:406: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki zauja Sayyeda Khadeeja raziyaallahu anha ka inteqaal kab huwa?

Ans: Abu Talib ki wafaat ke chand hi dinon ke baad aap ki piyari biwi Sayyeda Khadeeja raziyaallahu anha bhi wafaat pa gayin.

Q:407: In donon ke inteqaal ke saal ko kiya kaha jata hai?

Ans: In donon ki judayi se Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ko bada gham pahuncha, aap.: ne is saal ko "Aamul huzn" (gham ka saal) qarar diya.

Q:408: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne kis saal Taif ka safar kiya?

Ans: Abu Talib aur Sayyeda Khadeeja raziyaallahu anha ki wafaat ke baad aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam par zulm wa sitam mein izafah ho gaya, aisi halat mein aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne Makkah se bahar jaakar tableegh karne ka iradah farmaya, chunanche aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam nuboowat ke dasween saal Taif tashreef le gaye.

Q:409: Taif ke logon ne Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke sath kiya sulook kiya?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne Taif ke logon ko islam ki dawat di, logon ne Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki dawat qabool nahi ki balke paththar maar maar kar is qadar lahu luhan kiya ke khoon beh kar aap ke jooton mein jam gaye.

Q:410: Yasrib (Madenah) ke log pehle pehal kab musalman huye?

Ans: Nubuwat ke gayarahawen saal hajj ke dinon mein Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki mulaqaat Madinah ke 6 logon se hui, unhon ne aap ki baat suni to musalman ho gaye.

Q:411: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ko Me'raaj kab hui?

Ans: Nuboowat ke baarhawen saal ya us se pehle Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ko meraaj hui, Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam Jibrayeel alaihissalam ke sath pehle Baitul Maqdis (Palestine) aur phir aasmaanon par tashreef le gaye.

Q:412: Kiya paanch waqt ki namazein Meraaj hi mein farz ki gayin?

Ans: Ji haan! Me'raaj hi ke mauqa par Allah taala ne musalmanon par paanch waqt ki namazein farz farmaayin, is se pehle subah wa sham ki do do rkatein farz thin.

Q:413: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne Madinah ki taraf hijrat kab farmayi?

Ans: Madinah ke log nuboowat ke barahawen aur terahwen saal bhi hajj ke zamane mein aaye aur islam qabool kiya, sath hi aap ko Madinah aane ki dawat di aur wada kiya ke aap ki har tarah se hifazat karenge, usi ke bad Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne Madinah ki taraf hijrat farmayi.

Q:414: Hijrat ke safar mein Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke sath kaun kaun the?

Ans: Hijrat ke safar mein aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke sath Syyeduna Abubakr raziyaallahu anhu aur un ke ghulam Aamir bin Fuhairah raziyaallahu anhu the, un ke elawah aik raasta batane waala kafir Abdullah bin Uraiqit bhi tha.

Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam Madinah mein

Q:415: Madinah aane ke baad Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne pehle kaunse kaam kiye?

Ans: Madinah mein Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne sab se pehle Masjid e Quba aur us ke baad Masjid e Nabawi taameer ki aur phir Makkah se hijrat kar ke aane waale musalmanon aur Madinah ke musalmanon ke darmiyan bhai chargin qaim ki.

Q:416: Azaan ki ibtida aur rozah ki farziyat kab hui?

Ans: Hijrat ke doosre saal jama'at ke sath namaz ada karne ki ittela dene ke liye azaan ki ibtida hui aur usi saal ramadhan ke

mahine ke roze bhi farz kiye gaye .

Jung e Badr

Q:417: Islam ki pehli jung, Jung e Badr kab ladi gayi?

Ans: Ramadhan do hijri mein Makkah walon se musalmanon ki pehli ladayi yani Jung e Badr hui.

Q:418: Is ladayi mein musalmanon aur kafiron ki tadaad kiya thi?

Ans: Is mein musalmanon ki tadaad teen sau terah aur kafiroon ki tadaad aik hazaar thi .

Q:419: Is jung mein kamyabi kise mili?

Ans: Is jung mein Allah ne musalmanon ko kamyabi ataa farmayi, sattaar kafir maare gaye aur sattaar qaid kiye gaye, jabke sirf chaudah musalmanon ko shahadat mili .

Jung e Uhud

Q:420: Doosri jung, Jung e Uhud kab pesh aayi?

Ans: Yeh ladayi shawaal teen hijri mein ladi gayi .

Q:421: Is ladayi mein musalmanon aur kafiron ki tadaad kiya thi?

Ans: Is mein musalmanon ki tadaad saadhe saat sau aur kafiron ki tadaad teen hazaar thi .

Q:422: Is ladayi ka nateeja kiya raha?

Ans: Is ladayi mein pehle musalman kamyaab rahe aur kafir maidan chodh kar bhaag khadhe huye, lekin kuch musalmanon ki chook ki wajah se kafiron ko peeche se hamla karne ka mauqa mil gaya, is ke nateeje mein sattaar musalman shaheed ho gaye, Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam bhi zakhmi huye aur aap ke do daant shaheed hogaye.

Q:423: Is mein kafiron ki taraf se kitne log maare gaye?

Ans: Is mein kafiron ki taraf se 22 ya 37 log maare gaye .

Banu Qainuqa' aur Banu Nazeer ki jala watni

Q:424: Madinah mein Yahudion ke kitne qabeele aabad the?

Ans: madinah mein yahudion ke teen qabeele aabad the, Banu Qainuqa', Banu Nazeer aur Banu Quraiza .

Q:425: Kiya Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne un se Madinah mein mil kar rehne aur aik doosre ka sath dene ka mu'ahada kiya tha .

Ans: Ji haan! Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne Madinah mein mil kar rehne aur aik doosre ka sath dene ka mu'ahada kiya tha .

Q:426: To kiya unhon ne is mu'ahade ko nibhaya ?

Ans: Ji nahi! unhon ne muahada ki khilaaf warzi ki aur use todh dala .

Q:427: Muahada ki khilaaf warzi ki unhen kiya saza di gayi ?

Ans: Pehle Banu Qainuqa ne Jung e Badr ke baad muahada ko toda, unhen Madinah se jalaa-watan kardiya gaya, phir Banu Nazeer ke logon ne chakki ka paat gira kar Nabisallallahu alaihe wa sallam ko maar daalne ki saazish ki, is ke nateeje mein un ka gherau kiya gaya aur yeh log bhi hijrat ke chauthe saal Madinah se Khyber ki taraf jalaa-watan ho gaye .

Jung e Khandaq

Q:428: jung khandaq kab aur kyun paish aayi ?

Ans: Jung e khandaq Zee Qa'da 5 hijri mein pesh aayi, Khyber ke yahoodi Makka aur Ghatfaan qabeela ke logon ko uksa kar Madinah par chadha laaye .

Q:429: Is jung mein dushmanon aur musalmanon ki tadaad kiya thi ?

Ans: Is jung mein Makki, Ghatfani aur yahoodi kafiron ki tadaad das hazaar thi jabke musalmanon ki poori aabadi bachchon aur aurton samet teen hazaar thi .

Q:430: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne kafiron ke hamle se bachne ke liye kiya tadbeer apnayi ?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne hamla ki ittila mlite hi Madinah ke atraaf mein khandaq khod kar hifazat ka intezam kiya, kafir taqreeban aik maheene taq khandaq ke gird gherau rakhne ke baad nakaam wa namuraad wapas laut gaye .

Sulah Hudaibiyah aur bai'at-e rizwan

Q:431: Sulah Hudaibiyah kiya hai ?

Ans: 6 hijri mein Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ko khawab mein umra karne ki basharat mili, Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam chaudah sau sahaba ke sath umra ke liye nikal pade, lekin Makkah walon ne umra karne se rok diya, musalman Hudaibiyah ke maqam se wapas aa gaye, isi maqam par musalmanon aur Makkah walon ke darmiyan sulah ka muahada huwa, isi ko sulah Hudaibiyah kehte hain.

Q:432: Is sulah mein kiya tay paaya ?

Ans: Is sulah mein doosri baton ke ilawa yeh tay paya ke musalman agle saal aakar umra karen aur yeh ke ayindah das saal tak musalmanon aur Makkah walon ke darmiyaan jung bandi rahegi .

Q:433: Bai'at-e rizwan kiya hai ?

Ans: Hudaibiya ke maqam par theharne ke baad ne baat cheet ke liye Syyeduna Usmaan raziyaallahu anhu ko Makkah bheja, un ke aane mein takheer hui aur yeh baat phail gayi ke unko shaheed kar diya gaya, Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne musalmanon se bai'at li ke woh aakhri dam tak kafiron se ladenge aur Usmaan ki shahadat ka badla len ge, musalmanon ne khusi khusi yeh bai'at ki, is bai'at se Allah bahut khush huwa, isi bai'at ko bai'at-e rizwaan (rab ki khusi ki bai'at) kehte hain.

'Umra e Qaza

Q:434: Kiya agle saal aakar musalmanon ne Umrah kiya ?

Ans: Ji haan! agle saal musalmanon ne umra kiya, is umra ko umra e qazaa kehte hain, musalmanon ke umra karne ke dauran Quraish ke log teen din ke liye Makkah se bahar chale gaye the.

Jung e Khyber

Q:435: Khyber ki jung kyun aur kab ladi gayi ?

Ans: Khyber ke yahudiyon ke ubharne par hi das hazaar ke lashkar ne Madinah par chadhayi ki thi, is liye jab Makka walon se sulah ho gayi to Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne saat hijri mein Khyber par chadhayi ka faisla farmaya .

Q:436: Is jung ka nateeja kiya raha ?

Ans: Is jung mein yahudiyon ko shikast huyi aur un ki tamam jayedaaden musalmanon ki milkiyat mein agayin, jinhein musalmanon ne is shart par un ke paas rehne diya ke woh kheti baadi karen aur aadhi paidawaar musalmanon ko deden.

Baadshahon ke naam khutoot likhe

Q:437: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne badshahon ko dawati khutoot kab likhe?

Ans: Sulah Hudaibiyah ke baad Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne mukhtalif mulkon ke baadshahon ke naam d'awati khutoot likhe.

Jung e Mutah

Q:438: Jung e Mutah kyun pesh aayi?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne baadshahon ke naam jo khutoot likhe the un mein aik khat Ghassan ke baadshah Shurahbeel bin 'Amr ke naam bhi tha, us ne aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke qasid Haris bin Umair Azdi ko shaheed kardiya, aap ne badla laine ke liye teen hazaar ka lashkar rawana farmaya.

Q:439: Is jung ka nateeja kiya raha?

Ans: Badshah e Ghassan ki darkhwast par Room ka baadshah aik laakh ka lashkar le kar us ki madad ke liye agaya, ladayi hui musalmanon ne badi bahaduri se ladayi ki, yake baad deegre musalmanon ke tenon sipah salaar (Zaid bin Harisah, Jaffer Tayyar aur Abdullah bin raziyaallah anhum) shaheed hogaye, bil aakhir Khalid bin Waleed ne commanding sambhali aur dushmanon ko bhagne par majaboor kar diya.

Q:440: Is jung ke baad Khalid bin Waleed raziyaallah anhu ko kiya laqab diya gaya aur kyun?

Ans: Is jung mein Roomiyon se ladte hue Khalid bin Waleed raziyaallah anhu ke haath se nau talwaren toot gayin, isi liye Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne unhen Saifullah (Allah ki talwaar) ka laqab ata farmaya.

Makkah ki fatah

Q:441: Makkah kab aur kaise fatah huwa?

Ans: 8 hijri mein Makkah waalon ne Hudaibiya ki sulah ki khilaaf warzi ki to Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne khufia taur par un par hamla ka iradah farmaya, aap ke sath das hazaar ka lashkar tha, musalmanon ne Makkah ko fatah karliya aur Makkah ke aksar log Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki taraf se mu'afi milne ke baad musalman ho gaye.

Jung-e Hunain aur Ghazwa e Taif

Q:442: Jung e Hunain kin logon ke khilaaf aur kyun ladi gayi?

Ans: Fatah e Makkah ke baad Saqeef aur hawazin qabeele ke logon se Hunain ke maidaan mein jung hui, woh musalmanon par hamla karne ke liye tayyar baithe the.

Q:443: Jung e Hunain mein kamyabi kin ko mili?

Ans: Jung e Hunain mein Allah taala ne musalmanon ko kamyabi di aur bahut ziyada maal e ghaneemat un ke hisse mein aaya.

Q:444: Jung e Hunain se farigh ho kar Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam kahan tashreef le gaye?

Ans: Is jung se farigh hokar Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam Taif ki taraf tashreef le gaye, bees din tak Taif waalon ka gherau raha, lekin fatah nahi mili, Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam wapas aagaye.

Q:445: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke Taif se wapas aajane ke baad kiya huwa?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke Taif se wapas aajane ke baad Taif ke logon ne aap ki khidmat mein haazir ho kar islam qabool karliya.

Qabail ka musalman hona

Q:446: kiya fatah e Makka ke baad arab ke saare qabeele musalman hogaye?

Ans: Ji haan! fatah e Makkah ke baad taqreeban saare ka saare qabayel musalman hogaya, 'arab qabail ke wufood Madinah Tayyebah aate rahe aur Islam qabool karte rahe.

Ghazwah e tabook

Q:447: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki zindagi ki aakhri jung konsi hai aur kab aur kyun paish aayi ?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki zindagi ki aakhri jung Jung e Tabook hai, yeh Ghazwah 9 hijri mein pesh aaya, Nabi... ko ittila mili ke room aur Ghssan ke badshah Madinah par hamle ki tayyari kar rahe hain, is liye aap ne tayyari ki aur tees hazaar ke lashkar ke sath un ke ilaqe ki taraf rawana hogaye .

Q:448: kiya Tabook mein ladayi pesh aayi ?

Ans: Ji nahi! musalmanon ke nikalne ki khabar sun kar Room waalon ke hausle toot gaye aur musalmanon ko ladne ki zaroorat nahi paish aayi .

Q:449: Munafiqon ke ilawa teen musalman bhi is jung se pe-eche reh gaye the, woh kaun the aur unhen kiya saza di gayi thi ?

Ans: Jo teen musalman is jung se peeche reh gaye the, woh ka'ab bin Maalik, Murarah bin Rabi' aur Hilal bin Umayyah raziyaallahu anhum hain, un ka samaji boycott kardiya gaya tha, pachaas din ke baad un ki tauba ki qabuliyat ki aayat utri .

Hajjatul 'Vidaa'

Q:450: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne hajj kab kiya ?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne nubuwat ke daswen saal hajj kiya, yeh aap ka pehla aur aakhri hajj tha, is ko Hajjatul 'vidaa' kehte hain .

Q:451: Is hajj mein aap ke sath kitne sahaba the?

Ans: Is hajj mein aap ke sath aik laakh chaubees hazaar ya aik laakh chawwalees hazaar sahaba the.

Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki wafaat

Q:452: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki wafaat kab huyi ?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam 11 Safar ko bemaar hue 12 Rabiul-awwal 11 hijri ko aap ki wafaat huyi .

Q:453: Wafaat ke waqt Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki Umr kiya thi ?

Ans: Wafaat ke waqt Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki Umr 63

baras thi .

Q:454: Wafaat se paanch din pehle Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne logon ko khaas taur par kiya wasiyat farmayi ?

Ans: Wafaat se paanch din pehle khaas taur par Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne logon ko yeh wasiyyat farmayi :

"Tum se pehle jo log the woh apne nabiyon aur buzurgon ki qabron ko sajdagaah bnalete the, tum qabron ko sajdagaah na bana na, main tumhen is se man'a karta hun" (Sahih Muslim)

Q:455: Wafaat ke waqt Aap.. ki zabaan se kiya wasiyat nikal rahi thi ?

Ans: Wafaat ke waqt Aap sallallahu alaihe wa sallam keh rahe the:

"Namaz!namaz! aur apne matehton ka khayal rakhna"

Q:456: Wafaat ke waqt Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam kiya du'a farma rahe the?

Ans: wafaat ke waqt Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam du'a farma rahe the:

"Aye Allah mujhe bakhsh de, mujh par raham farma aur mujhe Rafeeq e Alla mein pahuncha"

Q:457: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ko ghusl kin logon ne diya ?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ko ghusl Syeeduna 'Abbas, Syeeduna Ali ,Syyeduna fazl bin 'Abbas, Syeeduna Qasam bin abbas, aap ke ghulam Shaqraan, Syeeduna Osama bin Zaid aur Aus bin Khauli ne diya .

Q:458: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki namaz e janaza kis ne padhayi ?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki namaz e janaza kisi ne nahi padhayi, Sahabah raziyallahu 'anhum das das ki tadad mein baari baari aate rahe aur namaz padhte rahe .

Q:459: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ko qabr mein kis ne utaara?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam qabr mein Syeeduna Ali , Abbas, Fazl bin 'Abbas aur aap ke ghulam Saaleh raziyallah anhum ne utaara tha . (Haakim 1/362, Baihaqi 4/53)

Q:460: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki tadfeen kab huyi?

Ans: Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki tadfeen Chahaar Shanbah ki raat mein huyi.

Sahaba e kiraam raziyaallahu 'anhum

Q:461: Sahabah kaun hain?

Ans: Sahabah sahabi ki jam'a hai, jis shakhs ne imaan ki haalat mein Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ko dekha aur imaan hi ki haalat mein us ki maut huyi, use sahabi kehte hain.

Q:462: Muhajereen aur Ansaar kin ko kaha jata hai?

Ans: Woh Sahaba e kiraam raziyaallahu 'anhum jo deen ki hifazat ke liye apne watan ko chodh kar Madinah aa gaye the unhein muhajereen kehte hain aur Ansaar woh Sahaba e kiraam raziya-llah anhumhain jo Madinah ke the aur jinhon ne Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam aur muhajereen ki madad ki aur unhein apne yahan jagah di.

Q:463: Khulafa e rashedeen kaun hain aur un ki khilafat ki muddat kiya hai?

Ans: Khulafa e rashedeen se murad chaar buzurg sahaba hain:

1. Syeeduna Abu Bakr raziyaallahu anhu, muddat e khilafat do baras teen mahine.

2. Syeeduna Umar raziyaallahu anhu, muddat e khilafat das Baras che mahine.

3. Syeeduna Usmaan raziyaallahu anhu, muddat e khilafat giyarah baras giyarah mahine.

4. Syeeduna Ali raziyaallahu anhu, muddat e khilafat chaar baras nau maheene.

Q:464: 'Ashara e mubashsharah se murad kaun hain?

Ans: 'Ashara e mubashsharah se murad woh das sahaba hain jinhein Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne aik hi majlis mein aik sath jannat ki basharat sunayi thi, charon Khulafa ke Rowa baqi che sahaba ke naam yeh hain:

1. Abu Ubaida bin Jarrah raziyaallah anhu

2. Saad bin Abi Waqas raziyallah anhu.
3. Abdur Rehman bin 'Auf raziyallahu anhu
4. Talha bin Ubaidullah raziyallah anhu
5. Zubair bin 'Awam raziyallah anhu.
6. Saeed bin Zaid raziyallah anhu.

Q:465: Sahaba e kiraam raziyallahu anhum mein sab se afzal kaun hain ?

Ans: Sahaba e kiraam raziyallahu anhum mein sab se afzi syyed- una Abubakr raziyallahu anhu hain .

Q:466: Qur'an e Majeed ki tahreeron ko kis ne jama karwaya aur kin ke mashware se ?

Ans: Qur'an e Majeed ki tahreeron ko Syeeduna Abu Bakr raziyallahu anhu ne Syeeduna Umar raziyallahu anhu ke mashware se jama karwaya, jama karne ka kaam Zaid bin Sabit raziyallah anhu ne Anjaam diya .

Q:467: Islami hijri calendar kis ne shuru kiya ?

Ans: Islami hijri calendar Syeeduna Abu Moosa ash'ari raziyallahu anhu ki darkhwast par Syeeduna Umar raziyallahu anhu ne Sahaba e kiraam ke mashware se shuru kiya .

Q:468: Kis sahabi ne Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki ijazat se hadeeson ka majmu'a (likh kar) tayyar kiya tha?

Ans: Woh Sahabi e Rasool Syeeduna Abdullah bin 'Amr bin 'Aas raziyallahu anhuma the.

Q:469: Sahaba e kiraam raziyallahu anhum ke silsile mein hamara kiya aqeedah hona chahiye ?

Ans: Sahaba e kiraam raziyallahu anhum ke silsile mein hamara aqeedah yeh hona chahiye ke woh ummat ke sab se behtar log the, un ka zamana sab se behtar zamana tha, woh Allah se raazi aur Allah un se raazi .

Ahl e sunnat wal jama'at, Salafi aur Ahl e hadees

Q:470: Kiya hamein hidaayat aur kamyabi sahaba e kiraam raziyallahu anhum ke tareeqe par chal kar hi milegi ?

Ans: Ji haan! Allah ta'ala ka irshad hai :

"agar yeh log tum(sahaba)jaisa imaan layen to hidayat payen"
(Al-Baqrah :137)

Isi tarah Nabi... ne apni ummat mein janam lene wale tehattar firqon mein aik nijat pane wali jamaat ka zikr karte hue farmaya:

"Woh us tareeqa par chalne wali jama'at hai jis par main aur mere sahaba hain"
(Tirmizi :2641)

Q:471: Jo log Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki sunnat aur Sahabah raziyallahu anhum ke tareeqe par chalte hain unhen kiya kaha jata hai ?

Ans: Jo log Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ki sunnat aur sahabah raziyallah 'anhum ke tareeqe par chalte hain unhein "Ahl e sunnat wal jama'at" yani sunnat aur jamaat waale kaha jata hai, sunnat se murad Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ka tareeqa aur jama'at se murad sahaba raziyallahu anhum ki jama'at hai .

Q:472: Salafi kion hain ?

Ans: Salaf ke m'ane hain guzre huye buzurg, jo log deen ko buzurgon (sahaba, tabe'aeen aur ayimmah) ki samajh ke mutabiq samajte aur unhin ke tareeqe par amal karte hain, unhen Salafi kaha jata hai?

Q:473: Ahl e hadees kin ko kaha jata hai ?

Ans: Jo log raye aur qiyaas ki bajaye Quran wa sunnt ki bunyaad par amal karte hain aur taqleed nahi karte unhen Ahl e hadees kaha jata hai.

Chaar imam

Q:474: Un chaar Imamon ke naam kiya hain jin ki log taqleed karte hain ?

Ans: Jin chaar imamon ki taqleed ki jati hai, un ke naam yeh hain:

1. Imam Abu Haneefa Noman bin Sabit rahimahullah.
(wiladat 80 hijri aur wafaat 150 hijri)
2. Imam Maalik bin Anas rahimahullah.
(wiladat 90 hijri aur wafaat 179 hijri)

3. Imam Muhammad bin Idrees Shaf'ai rahimahullah.

(wiladat 150 hijri aur wafaat 205 hijri)

4. Imam Ahmad bin Hambal rahimahullah.

(wiladat 165 hijri aur wafaat 256 hijri)

Hadees ki che mashhoor kitaaben

Q:475: Hadees ki mashhoor kitaben kaunsi hain?

Ans: Hadees ki mashhoor kitaben kayi hain lekin un mein che kitaben ziyadah mashhoor hain:

1. Sahih Bukhari 2. Sahih Muslim 3. Sunan Abu-Dawood.

4. Sunan Tirmizi 5. Sunan Nasai 6. Sunan Ibn e Majah.

Q:476: Sahih Bukhari kin ki likhi hui kitaab hai?

Ans: Sahih Bukhari likhne waale Imam Muhammad bin Ismail Bukhari (wafaat 256 hijri) hain.

Q:477: Sahih Muslim ke muallif ka naam kiya hai?

Ans: Sahih Muslim ke muallif ka naam imam Muslim bin Hajjaj (wafaat 261 hijri) hai.

Q:478: Sunan Abu-Dawood ke likhne waale kaun hain?

Ans: Sunan Abu-Dawood ke likhne waale Imam Sulaiman bin As'as (wafaat 275 hijri) hain.

Q:479: Sunan Tirmizi ke muallif kaun hain?

Ans: Sunan Tirmizi ke muallif Imam Mihammad bin Eisa Tirmizi (wafaat 279 hijri) hain.

Q:480: Sunan Nasai kin ki taleef hai?

Ans: Sunan Nasai Imam Ahmad bin Shoieb (wafaat 303 hijri) ki taleef hai.

Q:481: Sunan Ibn e Majah ke likhne waale kon hain?

Ans: Sunan Ibn e Majah ke likhne waale Imam Muhammad bin Yazeed (wafaat 273 hijri) hain.

Q:482: Hadees ki in che kitabon ko kiya kaha jata hai?

Ans: Hadees ki in che kitabon ko urf e aam mein "Sihah e sittah" kaha jata hai.

Q:483: Kiya Sahih Bukhari aur Sahih Muslim ki tamam riwaytein sahih hain?

Ans: Ji haan! Sahih Bukhari aur Sahih Muslim ki tamam riwaytein sahih hain.

Q:484: In donon mein sahih hone ke ae'tebaar se ziyada ouncha maqam kis ka hai?

Ans: In donon mein sahih hone ke ae'tebaar se ziyada ouncha maqam Sahih Bukhari ka hai, yeh Quran e Majeed ke baad sab se ziyaad hay sahih kitaab hai.

Shi'ah firqa

Q:485: Shi'ai firqa ka baani kaun tha ?

Ans: Shi'ai firqe ka baani Abdullah bin Saba yahodi tha, yeh san'aa Yemen ka rehne waala tha aur munafiqana taur par musalman hogaya tha.

Q:486: Shi'ai firqe ka aqeedah kiya hai ?

Ans: Is firqe ka aqeedah yeh hai ke Syyeduna Ali raziyaallah anhu sab se afazal hain, Nabi... ke baad khilafat ka haq unhi ka tha, sahaba ne un se yeh haq cheen liya, un ke aqeede ke mutabiq teen ke ilawa baqi saare sahaba islam se phir gaye the, un ka yeh bhi aqeedah hai ke un ke imam Ambiya se afzal hain aur maujo- oda Quran aur Hadees Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam utrane waala asl Quran aur asl Hadees nahi hai.

Qadyaniyat

Q:487: Qadyaniyat kiya hai ?

Ans: Qadyaniyat aik gumraah mazhab hai, yeh musalman hone ka daawa karne ke bawajood Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ko aakhri nabi tasleem nahi karta, is ka baani Mirza Ghulam Ahmed qadyani tha, jo nabi hone ka dawedar aur darasl Angrezon ka dalaal aur aala e kaar tha.

Muslim hukmaran aur hukoomaten

Q:488: Khilafat e Rashida ke baad kis khandan ki hukoomat rahi, aur kitne dinon tak ?

Ans: Khilafat e Rashida ke baad Umawi khandan ki hukoomat rahi jo mamooli waqfe ke sath taqreeban 91 saal tak chalti rahi, is khandan ke sab se achche hukmaran Syyeduna

Mu'awiyah raziyallahu anhu ke baad Umar bin Abdul Aziz rahimahullah the .

Q:489: Umawiyon ke baad kin ki khilafat qaim hui?

Ans: Uamawiyon ke baad Banu Abbas ki hukoomat qaim huui, un ka talluq Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ke chacha Syyeduna Abbas raziyallahu anhu se tha .

Q:490: Us 'azeem muslim hukmaran ka naam kiya hai jis ne poori 'Esaayi duniya ko akele shikast di thi.

Ans: Us azeem hukmaran ka naam Salahuddeen Ayyubi hai, unhon ne 1187 'Eiswi mein Hateen(Palestine)ke maidan mein poori 'Esaai duniya ko shikast di thi aur phir Baitulmuqaddas ko un se azad karaya tha.

Q:491: Usmani khilafat ka baani kaun tha aur kis usmani khalifa ne Qustuntuniah ko fatah kiya tha?

Ans: Usmani khilafat ka baani Usmaan tha aur Qustuntunyah ko Muhammad Fateh ne fatah kiya tha .

Q:492: Usmani khilafat ka khatima kab huwa?

Ans: Musalmanon ki aakhri sab se badi khilafat(khilafat e usmani) ka khatima 1924 mein huwa .

Qaul e Faisal

Q:493: Batayiye yeh baaten kis ne kahi thin aur kis mauqe par?

"Ae 'Arabo! tum duniya ke zaleel tareen log the, duniya mein sab se past aur sab se ziyadah pichhdhe, tum ko Islam ne Sarbuland kiya, tumhen izzat di, tumhari pastiyon ko bulandiyon se aur tumahre zawaal ko urooj se jis cheez ne badal diya woh Islam hai aur jab bhi tum Islam ko chod kar, us ko nazar andaaz karke bulandi chahoge to pasti mein gira diye jayoge izzat ke taalib hoge to tum ko zillat ka saamna karna padega "

Ans: Yeh baaten Syyeduna Umar raziyallahu anhu ne Baitulmuqaddas ki fatah ke mauqe par kahi thi .

Azkaar aur du'aen

Baitulkhala mein dakhil hote waqt ki du'a

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیْ اَعُوْذُبِکَ مِنَ الْخُبٰثِیِّ وَ الْخَبٰثٰتِ

Allaahumaa 'innee 'a'oozu bika minal-khubuthi walkhabaa'ith.

"Aye Allaah ! main khabees jinon aur khabees jinnyon se teri panaah mein aata hoon" (Bukhari:142, Muslim:375)

Baitulkhala se nikalne ke ba'd ki du'a

غُفْرَانِکَ

Ghufraanaka.

"Aye Allaah main eri bakh shish talab karta hoon"

(Abu Dawood:30, Tirmizi)

Wuzu ke ba'd ki du'ayen

اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِیْکَ لَهٗ وَ اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهٗ وَ رَسُوْلُهٗ

lahu, wa 'ash-hadu 'anna Muhammadan 'abduhu wa Rasooluhu.

"Main gawaahi deta hoon ke Allah ke elaawah koyi sachcha mabood nahin woh akela hai uska koyi shareek nahin aur main gawaahi deta hoon ke yaqeenan Muham-

سُبْحَانَکَ اللّٰهُمَّ وَ بِحَمْدِکَ ، اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اَنْتَ اَسْتَغْفِرُکَ وَ اَتُوْبُ

اِلَیْکَ

2. Subhaanaka-laa humma wa bihamdika Ash-hadu 'al Laa 'ilaaha illaa 'Anta, astaghfiruka wa 'atoobu 'ilayka.

"Aye Allah! tu apni tareefat ke saath paak hai, aur main gawaahi deta hoon ke tere elaawah koyi sachcha ma'bood nahin, main tujh se bakhshish talab karta hoon aur teri taraf taubah karta hoon" (Nasai:9909)

Azaan ke ba'd ki du'a

اَللّٰهُمَّ رَبِّ هَذِهِ الدَّعُوْرَةِ التَّامَّةِ وَ الصَّلَاةِ الْقَائِمَةِ، اَنْتَ مُحَمَّدَنْ الْوَسِيْلَةَ

وَالْفَضِيلَةَ وَابْعَثْهُ مَقَامًا مَّحْمُودًا الَّذِي وَعَدْتُهُ

Allaahumma Rabba haazihid- da'watit- taammati wassalaatil qaa'imati, aati Muhammadanil waseelata walfadheelata, wab'ath-hu maqaamam- mahmoodanillazee wa 'attahu..

"Aye Allah! iss kamil dawat aur qayem namaaz ke rab! muhammad ko waseela aur fazeelat ata farma, aur unhein maqaam-e- mahmood par pahuncha jis ka tune wada kiya hai."

(Bukhari:614)

Masjid mein dakhil hote waqt ki du'a

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي ذُنُوبِي وَافْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

Bismillaahi wassalaamu 'alaa Rasoolillaahi, Allaahummaghfir lee zunoobi waftah lee abwaaba rahmatika

"Allah ke naam ke saath aur salaam ho Allah ke rasool par, Aye Allah! mere liye mere gunahon ko bakhsh de aur mere liye mere apni rahmat ke darwaaze khol de"

(Ibn e Majah:771)

Masjid se nikalte waqt ki du'a

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي ذُنُوبِي وَافْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ فَضْلِكَ

Bismillaahi wassalaamu 'alaa Rasoolillaahi, Allaahummaghfir lee zunoobi waftah lee abwaaba fadhlika

"Allah ke naam ke saath aur salaam ho Allah ke rasool par, Aye Allah! mere liye mere gunahon ko bakhsh de aur mere liye mere apne fazl ke darwaaze khol de"

(Ibn e Majah:771)

Du'a-e-Isteftaah

اللَّهُمَّ بَاعِدْ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ خَطَايَايَ كَمَا بَاعَدْتَ بَيْنَ الْمَشْرِقِ وَالْمَغْرِبِ ،
اللَّهُمَّ نَقِّنِي مِنْ خَطَايَايَ كَمَا يُنْقَى الثَّوْبُ الْأَبْيَضُ مِنَ الدَّنَسِ ، اللَّهُمَّ اغْسِلْنِي
مِنْ خَطَايَايَ بِالْمَاءِ وَالثَّلْجِ وَالْبَرَدِ

1. *Allaahumma baa'id baynee wa bayna khataayaaya kamaa baa'ata baynalmashriqi walmaghribi, Allaahumma naqqinee min*

khataayaaya kamaa yunaqqath thawbul abyadhu minaddanasi, Allahummaghsilnee min khataayaaya, Bith-thalji walmaa'i walbarad.

Aye Allah !mere aur meri khataaon ke darmiyaan iss tarah doori farmade jis tarah tune mashriq aur maghrib ke darmiyaan doori paida ki hai, aye Allah mujhe meri khataaon se iss tarah saaf karde jis tarah safed kapda mail kuchail se saaf kiya jata hai, aye Allah mujhe meri khataaon se barf, paani aur aulon ke saath dho daal.

(Bukhari:744, Muslim:598)

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

2. Subhaanaka-llaahumma wa bihamdika, wa tabaarakasmuka, wa ta'aalaa jadduka wa laa ilaaha ghayruka.

Aye Allah! tu apni tareefa ke saath paak hai, tera naam ba barkat hai, teri shaan buland hai aur tere elawah koi sachcha mabood nahin.

(Tirmizi:243, Abu Dawood:775)

Ruku' ki Du'ayen

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

1. Subhaana Rabbiyal Azeem.

"Paak hai mera rab azmat wala" (Muslim:772, Ahmad 5/382)

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا وَبِحَمْدِكَ اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي

2. Subhaanaka Allaahumma Rabbanaa wa bihamdika Allaahum-maghfir lee.

"Paak hai tu aye Allah, Aye hamare rab apni ta'reef ke saath aye Allah mujhe bakhsh de" (Bukhari:817, Muslim:484)

Ruku'Se Uthhne Ki Du'ayein

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

1. Sami'allaahu liman hamidah.

"Allah ne uss shakhs ki baat sun li jisne uski ta'reef ki"

رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ، حَمْدًا كَثِيرًا طَيِّبًا مُبَارَكًا فِيهِ

2. Rabbanaa wa lakal-hamdu, hamdan katheeran tayyiban

mubaarakan feeh.

"Aye hamaare parwar digaar! tere liye hi tamaam ta'reefen hain, bahut ziyadah paakeezah, bahut Baa barkat"
(Bukhari:799)

Sajde ki du'ayen

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى

1. Subhaana Rabbiyal-A'laa.

"Paak hai mera rab buland wa a'laa"

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا وَبِحَمْدِكَ اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي

2. Subhaanaka Allaahumma Rabbanaa wa bihamdika Allaahum-maghfir lee.

"Paak hai tu aye Allah ! aye hamaare rab apni ta'reef ke saath bakhsh de"

Jals (Do Sajdon Ke Darmiyaan) Ki du'ayen

رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي، رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي

1. Rabbighfir lee, Rabbighfir lee.

"Aye mere rab mujhe m'aaf karde" (ek baar) (Abu Dawood:874)

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَارْحَمْنِي وَعَافِنِي وَاهْدِنِي وَارْزُقْنِي

2. Allaum-maghfir lee, warhamnee, wa 'aafinee, wahdinee, warzuq- nee.

"Aye Allah ! mujhe mu'aaf farmaade mujh par raham farma, mujhe aafiyat de, mujhe hidayat de aur mujhe rizq de
(Abu Dawood:850, Tirmizi:472)

Tashahhud

التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ
اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ، أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

Attahiyyaatu lillaahi wassalawaatu, wattayyibaatu, assalaamu alayka 'ayyuhan-Nabiyyu wa rahmatullaahi wa barakaatuhu. assalaamu 'alaynaa wa 'alaa 'ibaadillaahis saaliheen. Ash-hadu allaa ilaaha illallaahu wa ash-hadu anna Muhammadan abduhu wa Rasooluhu.

"Tamaam qauli, badani aur maali ibadaten Allah ke liye hain aye Nabi aap par salaam, Allah ki rahmat aur uski barkatein hon, hum par bhi aur Allah ke nek bandon par bhi salaam ho, main gawaahi deta hoon ke muhammad • ö uske bande aur rasool hain" (Bukhari:835, Muslim:402)

Darood e Ibraheemi

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلٰى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلٰى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلٰى
آلِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ. اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلٰى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلٰى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلٰى آلِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ

Allaahumma salli 'alaa Muhammadin wa 'alaa 'aali Muhammadin kamaa sallayta 'alaa Ibraaheema wa 'alaa 'aali Ibraaheema innaka Hameedum Majeed. Allaahumma baarik 'alaa Muhammadin wa 'alaa 'aali Muhammadin kamaa baarakta 'alaa Ibraaheema, wa 'alaa 'aali Ibraaheema innaka Hameedum Majeed.

"Aye Allah! Muhammad aur Muhammad ki aal par rahmatein naazil farma jis tarah tune Ibraheem aur Ibraheem ki aal par rahmaten nazil keen, Yaqeenan tu buzrugi waala qabil-e-ta'reef hai. aye Allah ! Muhammad aur Muhammad ki aal par barkaten nazil farma jis tarh tune Ibraheem aur Ibraheem ki aal par barkatein nazil keen, Yaqeenan tu buzrugi wala qabile ta'reef hai"

(Bukhari:3370)

Qa'da e akhira ki Du'ayen

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیْ اَعُوْذُبِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ جَهَنَّمَ، وَمِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ وَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَحْيَا
وَالْمَمَاتِ، وَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَسِيْحِ الدَّجَالِ

1. Allaahumma innee 'a'oozu bika min 'azabi Jahannama wa min azaabil qabri wa min fitnatil mahyaa walmamaati, wa min fitnatil-maseehid-dajjaal.

"Aye Allah! main Jahannam ke 'azaab, Qabr ke 'azaab, zindagi aur maut ke fitne aur Maseeh Dajjaal ke fitne se teri panaah mein aata hoon"

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیْ ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِیْ ظُلْمًا کَثِيْرًا وَلَا یَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوْبَ اِلَّا اَنْتَ فَاعْفِرْ لِیْ

مَغْفِرَةٌ مِّنْ عِنْدِكَ وَارْحَمْنِي إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ

2. Allaahumma innnee zalamtu nafsee zulman katheeran, wa laa yaghfiruz- zunooba illaa Anta faghfir lee maghfiratam min 'indika warhamnee innaka Antal Ghafoorur- Raheem.

"Aye Allah! yaqeenan main ne apne nafs par zulm kiya aur tere elaawah koyi bhi gunaahon ko nahin bakhsh sakta, apne paas se mujhe bakhshish inaayat farma aur mujh par raham farma yaqeenan tu bakhshne waala raham karne waala hai."

Salaam pherne ke b'ad ke azkaar

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ، أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ، أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ، اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ

تَبَارَكْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ

Astaghfirullaaha Astaghfirullaaha Astaghfirullaaha Allaahumma Antas- Salaamu wa minkas-Salaamu, tabaarakta yaa zal-Jalaali wal Ikraam.

"Main Allah se bakhshish talab karta hoon, main Allah se bakhshish talab karta hoon, main Allah se bakhshish talab karta hoon, aye Allah !tu hi salaamti waala hai aur teri taraf se hi salaamti hai, tu ba barkat hai aye buzrugi aur izzat waale"

(Muslim:491)

رَبِّ اعْنِي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ وَشُكْرِكَ وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ

Rabbi a'ainni 'alaa zikrika wa shukrika wa husni 'ibadatik

"Aye mere rabb!too apna zikr karne,apna shukr baja laane aur apni achchi 'ibadat karne par meri madad farma"

(Abu Dawood:1522,Nasai:1304)

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ اللَّهُمَّ لَا مَانِعَ لِمَا أَعْطَيْتَ وَلَا مُعْطَى لِمَا مَنَعْتَ وَلَا يَنْفَعُ ذَا الْجَدِّ مِنْكَ الْجَدُّ

☆.Laa ilaaha illallaahu wahdahu laa shareeka lahu, lahul-mulku wa lahul- Hamdu wa Huwa 'alaa kulli shay'in Qadeer, Allaahumma laa maani'a limaa 'a'tayta, wa laa mu'tiya limaa mana'ta wa laa yanfa'u zal-jaddi minkal jaddu.

"Allah ke elaawah koyi sachcha ma'bood nahin woh

akela hai uska koyi shareek nahin, usi ke liye tamaam ta'reefaat hain aur woh har cheez par qaadir hai, aye Allah jo tu dena chaahe use koyi rokne waala nahin aur jo tu rokna chaahe use koyi dene waala nahin, aur kisi shaan waale ko uski shaan tujh se nafa' nahin pahuncha sakti"

(Bukhari:844,Muslim:293)

Ayatul kursi

Allaahu laa ilaaha illaa Huwal-Hayyul Qayyoom, laa ta'khuзуhu sinatun wa laa nawm, lahu maa fis-samaawaati wa maa fil-ardhi, man zal-lazee yashfa'u indahu illaa bi'iznih, ya'lamu maa bayna 'aydeehim wa maa khalfahum, wa laa yuheetoona bishay'im-min 'ilmihi illaa bimaa shaa'a wasi'a kursiyyuhus- samaawaati walardh, wa laa ya'ooduhu hifzuhumaa wa Huwal- 'Aliyyul Azeem.

"Allah woh zaat hai jis ke elaawah koyi sachcha ma'bood nahin hamesha zindah rahne waala aur (sab ko) qaayem rakhne waala hai, na use wongh aati hai na nind, usi ke liye hai jo aasmaanon mein hai aur jo zameen mein hai, kaun hai jo uski ijaazat ke baghair uske paas sifaarish kar sake, jo logon ke saamne hai aur jo unke peeche hai sab ko jaanta hai, log uske ilm men se kisi cheez ka ehaata nahin kars akte magar jo woh chaahe, usi ki kursi aasmaanon aur zameen ko ghere huye hai, aur un donon ki hifaazat use thakaati nahin, aur woh buland hai azmat waala hai."

Qunoot e witr ki du'a

اَللّٰهُمَّ اهْدِنِيْ فِىْمَنْ هَدَيْتَ وَ عَافِنِيْ فِىْمَنْ عَافَيْتَ وَ تَوَلَّيْنِيْ فِىْمَنْ تَوَلَّيْتَ
وَبَارِكْ لِيْ فِىْمَا اَعْطَيْتَ وَ قِنِيْ شَرَّ مَا قَضَيْتَ فَاِنَّكَ تَقْضِىْ وَ لَا يُقْضٰى عَلَيْكَ
اِنَّهٗ لَا يَدُلُّ مَنْ وَّالَيْتَ وَ لَا يَعِزُّ مَنْ عَادَيْتَ تَبَارَكَ رَبُّنَا وَ تَعَالَيْتَ لَا مُنْجَا مِنْكَ
اِلَّا اِلَيْكَ

Allaahum-mahdinee feeman hadayta, wa 'aafinee feeman 'aafayta, wa tawallanee feeman tawallayta, wa baarik lee feemaa 'a'tayta, wa qinee sharra maa qadhayta, fa'innaka taqdhee wa laa yuqdhaa 'alayka, innahu laa yazillu man waalayta, (wa laa ya izzu

man 'aadayta, tabaarakta Rabbanaa wa ta'aalayta, la manj-aa minka illa ilaika

"Aye Allah! mujhe un logon mein hidayat de jinhein tune hidayat di hai, aur un logon mein aafiyat de jinhein tune aafiyat di hai, aur un logon mein mera waali ban jin ka tu waali bana hai. Jo faislah tune kiya hai uske shar se mujhe bacha, kynki tu faislah karta hai aur tere khilaaf koi faislah nahin karsakta, jis ka tu nigehbaan ban jaaye woh zaleel nahin hosakta, jis se tu dushmani rakkhe woh muazzaz nahin ho sakta, tu babarkat hai Aye hamaare rab, aur buland hai"

(Sunan Abi Dawood:1425, Sunan Tirmezi:4640)

Sajda-e-Tilawat ki Du'a

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَكْتُبْ لِيْ بِهَا اَجْرًا وَضَعْ عَنِّيْ بِهَا وِزْرًا وَاَجْعَلْهَا لِيْ عِنْدَكَ ذَخْرًا
وَتَقَبَّلْهَا مِنِّيْ كَمَا تَقَبَّلْتَهَا مِنْ عَبْدِكَ دَاوُدَ

Allaahum-maktub lee bihaa indaka ajran, wa-dha 'annee bihaa wizran, waj'al haa lee indaka zukhran wa taqabbal haa minnee kamaa taqabbaltahaa min 'abdika Daawooda.

"Aye Allah mere liye iss sajdah ke badle apne haan ajr likh de aur uske badle se (mere gunaahon ka) bojh khatm karde, aur apne paas use zakheerah banaa, aur mujh se usi tarah qubool farma jis tarah tune apne bande daawood se qubool farmaya tha" (Sunan Tirmizi:3424)

Namaaz-e-Janazah ki Du'ayein

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لَهُ وَاَرْحَمْهُ وَعَافِهِ وَاغْفِرْ عَنْهُ وَاَكْرِمْ نُزُلَهُ وَوَسِّعْ مَدْخَلَهُ وَاغْسِلْهُ
بِالْمَاءِ وَالثَّلْجِ وَالْبُرْدِ وَنَقِّهِ مِنَ الْخَطَايَا كَمَا نَقَّيْتَ الثَّوْبَ الْاَبْيَضَ مِنَ الدَّنَسِ
وَابْدِلْهُ دَارًا خَيْرًا مِنْ دَارِهِ وَاَهْلًا خَيْرًا مِنْ اَهْلِهِ وَزَوْجًا خَيْرًا مِنْ زَوْجِهِ وَاَدْخِلْهُ
الْجَنَّةَ وَاَعِزَّهُ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ عَذَابِ النَّارِ

1. Allaahum-maghfir lahu warhamhu, wa 'aafihi, wa'fu anhu, wa akrim nuzulahu, wa wassi' mudkhalahu, waghsilhu bilmaa'i waththalji walbaradi, wa naqqihi minal- khataayaa kamaa naqqaytath- thawbal- abyadha minad-danasi, wa abdilhu daaran khayran min daarihi, wa ahlam khayran min ahlihi, wa zawjan

khayran-min zawjihi wa adkhilul- jannata, wa a'izhu min 'azaabil-qabri (wa 'azaabin-naar).

Aye Allah! ise bakhsh de ispar raham farma aur ise aafiyat de, ise darguzar farma is ki mehmani baa izzat kar, iski qabr kushaadah kar, ise paani, barf aur olon se dho daal, aur ise khataaon se iss tarah saaf karde jis tarah tune safed kapda mail kuchail se saaf kiya, ise us ke ghar se behtar ghar badle mein de, iske ghar waalon se behtar ghar waale, iski biwi se behtar biwi badle mein de, use jannat mein daakhil kar aur qabr ke azaab aur aag ke azaab se bacha. (Sahih Muslim:963)

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيِّنَا وَمَيِّتِنَا وَشَاهِدِنَا وَغَائِبِنَا وَصَغِيرِنَا وَكَبِيرِنَا وَذَكَرِنَا وَأَنْثَانَا
اللَّهُمَّ مَنْ أَحْيَيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَأَحْيِهِ عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ وَمَنْ تَوَفَّيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَتَوَفَّهُ عَلَى الْإِيمَانِ
اللَّهُمَّ لَا تَحْرِمْنَا أَجْرَهُ وَلَا تَفْتِنَّا بَعْدَهُ

2. Allaahum-maghfir lihayyinaa, wa mayitinaa, wa shaahidinaa, wa ghaa ibinaa, wa sagheerinaa wa kabeerinaa, wa zakarinaa wa unthaanaa. Allaahumma man ahyaytahu minnaa fa ahyihi 'alal-'Islaami, wa man tawaffaytahu minnaa fatawaffahu 'alal eemaani Allaahumma laa tahrinnaa 'ajrahu wa laa taftinnaa ba'dahu.

"Aye Allah! hamaare zindah, murdah, haazir, ghaayib, chote, bade, mard aur 'aurat ko bakhsh de, aye Allah tu hum mein se jise zindah rakkhe use islaam par zindah rakh aur hum mein se jise tu faut kar use eemaan par faut kar, aye Allah hamen uske ajr se mahroom na kar aur uske b'ad gumraah na kar" (Abu Dawood:3201, Tirmizi:1024)

Qabristaan ki ziyaarat ki du'a

السَّلَامُ عَلَى أَهْلِ الدِّيَارِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَ يَرْحَمُ اللَّهُ
الْمُسْتَقْدِمِينَ مِنَّا وَ الْمُسْتَأْخِرِينَ وَ إِنَّا إِن شَاءَ اللَّهُ بِكُمْ لَاحِقُونَ

Assalaamu 'ala ahlad-diyaari, minal mu'mineena walmuslim-eena, wa yarhamullaahul mustaqdimeena minnaa wal musta'akhireena wa innaa in shaa Allaahu bikum lalaahiqoona.

"In gharon mein rahne waale mominon aur musalmaanon tum par salaam ho, aur yaqeenan hum

agar Allah ne chaaha to tum se milne waale hain. (Allah ta'ala hum mein se pahle aane waalon aur b'ad mein aane waalon par raham farmaaye) main Allah se apne liye aur tumhaare liye aafiyat ka sawaal karta hoon"

(Sahih Muslim:974)

Istikhaarah Ki Du'a

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّىْ اَسْتَخِيْرُكَ بِعِلْمِكَ وَ اَسْتَقْدِرُكَ بِقُدْرَتِكَ وَ اَسْئَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ الْعَظِيْمِ فَاِنَّكَ تَقْدِرُ وَ لَا اَقْدِرُ وَ تَعْلَمُ وَ لَا اَعْلَمُ وَ اَنْتَ عَلَّامُ الْغُيُوْبِ اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنْ كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُ اَنَّ هَذَا الْاَمْرَ خَيْرٌ لِّىْ فِيْ دِيْنِيْ وَ مَعَاشِيْ وَ عَاقِبَةِ اَمْرِيْ فَاقْدُرْهُ لِيْ وَيَسِّرْهُ لِيْ ثُمَّ بَارِكْ لِيْ فِيْهِ وَ اِنْ كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُ اَنَّ هَذَا الْاَمْرَ شَرٌّ لِّىْ فِيْ دِيْنِيْ وَ مَعَاشِيْ وَ عَاقِبَةِ اَمْرِيْ فَاصْرِفْهُ عَنِّيْ وَ اصْرِفْنِيْ عَنْهُ وَ اقْدِرْ لِيْ الْخَيْرَ حَيْثُ كَانَ ثُمَّ اَرْضِنِيْ بِهِ

Allaahumma 'innee 'astakheeruka bi'ilmika, wa 'astaqdiruka biqudratika wa 'as' aluka min fadhlikal-Azeemi, fa'innaka taqdiru wa laa aqdiru, wa ta'lamu, wa laa 'a'lamu, wa Anta Allaamul-Ghuyoobi, Allaahumma in kunta ta'lamu 'anna haazal-amra. Khayrun lee fee deenee wa ma'aashee wa aaqibati amree Aajilihi wa 'aajilihi. Faqdurhu lee wa yassirhu lee thumma baarik lee feehi, wa 'in kunta ta'lamu anna haazal'amra sharrun lee fee deenee wa ma'aashee wa aaqibati amree. 'Aajilihi wa 'aajilihi Fasrifhu 'annee wasrifnee 'anhu waqdur liyal-khayra haythu kaana thumma ardhinee bihi.

"Aye Allah! be shak main tujh se tere ilm ke zariye khair talab karta hoon, aur teri qudrat ke zariye taaqat maangta hoon, aur main tere azeem fazl ka sawaal karta hoon, kyun ke tu qudrat rakhta hai aur main qudrat nahin rakhta, aur tu jaanta hai aur main nahin jaanta, aur tu ghaib ke umoor jaanne waala hai, Aye Allah! agar tu jaanta hai ke yeh kaam (kaam ka naam le) mere liye mere deen mein ma'ash, aur meri aakhirat ke anjaam ke liye behtar hai to use mere muqaddar mein karde, aur use mere liye aasaan karde, phir mere liye us mein barkat daal. agar tu jaanta hai ke yeh kaam (kaam ka naam le) mere liye mere deen mein, meri ma'ash aur meri aakhirat

ke anjaam ke liye bura hai to use mujh se hataa de aur mere liye bhalaayi karde jahaan kahin bhi ho phir mujhe uss par raazi karde" (Sahih Bukhari:1162)

Chaand dekhne ki du'a

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُمَّ أَهْلُهُ عَلَيْنَا بِالْأَمْنِ وَالْإِيمَانِ وَالسَّلَامَةِ وَالْإِسْلَامِ وَالتَّوْفِيقِ لِمَا نَحِبُّ رَبَّنَا وَتَرْضَى رَبُّنَا وَرَبُّكَ اللَّهُ

Allaahu Akbar, Allaahumma ahillahu 'alayna bil'amni wal'eemaani, wassalaamati wal-'islaami, wattawfeeqi limaa tuhibbu Rabbanaa wa tardhaa, Rabbunaa wa Rabbukallaahu.

"Allah sab se bada hai, aye Allah! ise hum par aman wa amaan ke saath salaamti wa islaam ke saath tulu' farma, aur us cheez ki taufeeq ke saath jise aye hamare rab tu pasand karta hai aur us se khush hota hai, hamara aur tera rab Allah hai" (Sahih Tirmizi:3/157)

Rozah kholne ke waqt ki du'a

ذَهَبَ الظَّمَا وَابْتَلَّتِ الْعُرُوقُ، وَثَبَتَ الْأَجْرَانُ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

Zahabaz-Zama'u wabtallatil-urooqu, wa thabatal-ajru in shaa Allaahu.

"Piyaas chali gayi, ragen tar hogayin aur ajr saabit hogaya agar Allah ne chaaha" (Abu Dawood:2357)

Doosre ke yahan iftaar karen to..

أَفْطَرَ عِنْدَكُمْ الصَّائِمُونَ وَآكَلَ طَعَامُكُمْ الْأَبْرَارُ، وَصَلَّتْ عَلَيْكُمْ الْمَلَائِكَةُ

Aftara indakumus-saa'imoona wa akala ta'aamakumul'abraaru, wa sallat 'alaykumul- malaa'ikatu.

"Tumhaare paas rozah daar aftaar karen, tumhaara khaana nek log khaayen aur tumhaare liye farishte du'ayein karte rahein" (Abu Dawood:3854)

Doodh peene ki du'a

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِيهِ وَزِدْنَا مِنْهُ

Allaahumma baarik lana feedi wa zidna minhu

"Aye Allah!is mein hamare liye barkat de aur hamein ziyada 'ata farma" (Abu Dawood:3730)

Khana kane ke ba'd ki du'a

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَضْعَمَنِي هَذَا وَرَزَقَنِيهِ مِنْ غَيْرِ حَوْلٍ مِنِّي وَلَا قُوَّةَ.

Alhamdu lillaahil-la'zee 'at'amnee haazaa, wa razaqaneehi, min ghayri hawlim minnee wa laa quwwatin.

"Tamaam ta'reefaat Allah ke liye hain jisne mujhe yeh khana khilaya aur mujhe meri kisi taaqat aur quwwat ke baghair ataa kiya"

(Sunan Abi Dawod:4023, Sunan Tirmezi:4358)

Mezbaan ke liye du'a

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَهُمْ فِيمَا رَزَقْتَهُمْ وَاعْفِرْ لَهُمْ وَارْحَمِهِمْ

Allaahumma baarik lahum feemaa razaqtahum, waghfir lahum warhamhum.

"Aye Allah! unke liye inke rizq mein barkat ata farma, inhen bakhsh de aur un par raham farma."

(Sahih Muslim:2042)

Sone se pahle ki du'a

اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا

Allaahumma Bismika 'amootu wa 'ahyaa.

"Aye Allah! tere naam ke saath marta hoon aur jeeta hoon" (Sahih Bukhari:6312-6324, Sahih Muslim:2711)

Jaagne ke ba'd ki du'a

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ

Alhamdu lillaahil-la'zee 'ahyaanaa ba'da maa 'amaatanaa wa'ilayhin- nushoor.

"Tamaam ta'rifaat Allah ke liye hai jis ne hamen maarne ke ba'd zindah kiya aur usi ki taraf hi laut kar jana hai" (Sahih Bukhari:6312, Sahih Muslim:2711)

Neend mein daren to padhen

أَعُوذُ بِكَلِمَاتِ اللَّهِ التَّامَّةِ مِنْ غَضَبِهِ وَعِقَابِهِ وَشَرِّ عِبَادِهِ وَمِنْ هَمْزَاتِ

الشَّيَاطِينِ وَأَنْ يَخْضَرُونَ

'A'oozu bikalimaatil-laahit-taammaati min ghadhabiki wa 'iqaabiki, wa sharri 'ibaadihi, wa min hamazaatish- shayaateeni

wa an yahdhuroon.

Main Allah ta'ala ke kaamil kalimaat ke saath, uske ghusse, uski sazaa, uske bandon ke shar, shayaateen ke waswason aur iss baat se ke woh mere paas haazir hon, panaah mein aata hoon.

(Abu Dawood:3893,Ahmad 2/181)

Naya kapdha pahanne ki du'a

اَللّٰهُمَّ لَكَ الْحَمْدُ اَنْتَ كَسَوْتَنِيْهِ ، اَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ خَيْرِهِ وَخَيْرِ مَا صُنِعَ لَهُ
وَاَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّهِ وَشَرِّ مَا صُنِعَ لَهُ

Allaahumma lakal-hamdu 'Anta kasawtaneehi, 'as'aluka min khayrihi wa khayri maa suni'a lahu, wa 'a'oozu bika min sharrihi wa sharri ma suni'a lahu.

"Aye Allah !tere hi liye tamaam ta'reefaat hain, tune hi mujhe yeh libaas pahnaya, main tujh se iss libaas ki aur jis ke liye yeh banaya gaya hai uski bhalayi ka sawaal karta hoon. aur main iske shar aur jis ke liye ise banaya gaya hai uske shar se teri panaah mein aata hoon"

(Sunan Abi Daood:4020,Tirmezi:1767)

Doosre ko naya kapdha pahne dekehen to du'a den

اَلْبَسْ جَدِيْدًا وَعِشْ حَمِيْدًا وَّمُتْ شَهِِيْدًا

Ilbas jadeedan, wa 'ish hameedan, wa mut shaheedan.

"Tum naya kapda pahno, qabil-e- ta'reef zindagi guzaaro aur shaheed ho kar faut ho"

(Sunan Ibne Maaja:3558 606 Sahihul Jaam'e:361)

Aayinah dekhen to padhen

اَللّٰهُمَّ كَمَا حَسَّنْتَ خَلْقِيْ فَحَسِّنْ خُلُقِيْ

Allaahumma kamaa hassanta khalqi fa hassin khuluqi

"Aye Allah jis tarah toone meri jismani soorat achchi banyi usi tarah meri seerat bhi achachi bnaade"

(Sahihul jame':1307)

Majlis ke ikhtetaam ki du'a

سُبْحَانَكَ اَللّٰهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اَنْتَ اَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَاَتُوْبُ اِلَيْكَ

Subhaanaka Allaahumma wa bihamdika, ash-hadu allaa ilaaha

illaa Anta, astaghfiruka wa atoobu ilayka.

Aye Allah! tu apni ta'reef ke saath paak hai main gawaahi deta hoon ke tere elaawah koyi sachcha ma'bood nahin. main tujh se bakhshish talab karta hoon aur teri taraf taubah karta hoon.

(Sunan Abi Dawod:4859, Sunan Tirmezi:3433)

Ghar se nikalte waqt ki du'a

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

Bismillahi, tawakkaltu 'alallaahi, laa hawla wa laa quwwata 'illaa billaahi.

Allah ke naam ke saath main ne Allah par bharosa kiya aur Allah ki taufeeq wa madad ke baghair kisi gunah se bachne ki taqat aur koyi neki karne ki quwwat nahin.

(Sunan Abi Daood:5095, Sunan Tirmezi:3426)

Ghar mein dakhil hone ki du'a

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَ الْمَوْلِجِ وَخَيْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَلَجْنَا وَعَلَى اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْنَا

Allahumma as-aluka khairal maulije wa khairal makhraje, bismillaahi walajnaa, wa 'alallahi rabbina tawakkalnaa.

"Allah ke naam ke saath hum dakhil yuye aur Allah ke naam ke saath hi hum baahar nikle aur hum ne apne parwardigaar Allah hi par bharosa kiya"

(Sunan Abi Daood:5096)

Alwida' kahne waalon ke liye musafir ki du'a

أَسْتَودِعُكُمُ اللَّهَ الَّذِي لَا تَضِيعُ وَدَائِعُهُ

Astawdi'ukumul-laahal-lazee laa tadhee'u wadaa 'i'uhu.

"Main tumhen Allah ke supurd karta hoon jiski amanaten zaaye' nahin hotin" (Ibn e Majah:2825)

Musaafir ke liye alwida' kahne waalon ki du'a

أَسْتَودِعُ اللَّهَ دِينَكَ وَأَمَانَتَكَ وَخَوَاتِيمَ عَمَلِكَ

Astawdi'ullaaha deenaka wa amaanataka, wa khawaateema amalika.

"Main tumhaara deen, tumhaari amaanat aur tumhaare a'maal ka anjaam Allah ke supurd karta hoon"

(Muslim:1342)

Sawari par baithne ki du'a

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ وَإِنَّا إِلَى رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ، اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنَّا نَسْأَلُكَ فِي سَفَرِنَا هَذَا الْبِرَّ وَالتَّقْوَى وَمِنَ الْعَمَلِ مَا تَرْضَى اَللّٰهُمَّ هَوِّنْ عَلَيْنَا سَفَرَنَا هَذَا وَاطْوِ عَنَّا بُعْدَهُ، اَللّٰهُمَّ اَنْتَ الصَّاحِبُ فِي السَّفَرِ وَالْخَلِيفَةُ فِي الْاَهْلِ اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ اَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنْ وَعْثَاءِ السَّفَرِ وَكَآبَةِ الْمَنْظَرِ وَسُوءِ الْمُنْقَلَبِ فِي الْمَالِ وَالْاَهْلِ

Subhaanal-lazee sakhkhara lanaa haazaa wa maa kunnaa lahu muqrineen. Wa innaa ilaa Rabbinaa lamunqaliboon. Allaahumma innaa nas'aluka fee safarinaa haazal-birra wattaqwaa. wa minal-'amali maa tardhaa, Allaahumma hawwin alaynaa safaranaa haazaa watwi annaa bu'dahu, Allaahumma 'Antas-saahibu fis-safari, walkhaleefatu fil-ahli, Allaahumma innee a'oozu bika min wa'thaa is-safari, wa ka'aabatil- manzari, wa soo'il-munqalabi filmaali wal'ahli.

"Allah sab se bada hai, Allah sab se bada hai, Allah sab se bada hai, paak hai woh zaat jisne hamaare liye ise musakhkhar kiya, jab ke hum ise mutee' karne waale nahin the aur yaqeenan hum apne rab ki taraf hi lautne waale hain, Aye Allah ! hum tujh se apne is safar mien neki aur taqwa ka sawaal karte hain aur uss amal ka jise tu pasand karta hai. Aye Allah! hum par hamaara yeh safar aasaan karde aur hum se iski doori ko lapet de. Aye Allah safar mein tu hi hamaara saathi aur ghar waalon par nighbaan hai, Aye Allah main safar ki mushaqqat, takleef dah manzar aur maal aur ghar waalon mein bure lautne se teri panaah mein aata hoon"

Dauran e safar kis manzil par utren to padhen

اَعُوْذُ بِكَلِمَاتِ اللّٰهِ التَّامَّاتِ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ

'A'oozu bikalimaatil-laahit-taammaati min sharri maa khalaqa.

"Main Allah ta'ala ke kaamil kalimaat ke saath uski makhlooq ke shar se, panaah men aata hoon."

(Muslim:2708)

Safar se wapsi ki du'a

آبُون تَابُون عَابِدُون سَاجِدُون لِرَبَّنَا حَامِدُون

'Aa'iboona taa'iboona, 'aabidoona, saajidoona lirabbinaaa haamidoon.

"Hum lautne waale, taubah karne waale, ibaadat karne waale, aur apne rab ki ta'reef karne waale hain"

Subah aur shaam ke ba'z aham azkaar

1. Nabi Sallallahu alaikhi waslallam ne farmaya:

"jo shaks yaqeen ki haalat mein shaam ke waqt ye du'a padhe aur usi raat inteqaal kar jaaye to woh jannat mein jayega aur jo subh ke waqt padh le aur sham se pahle inteqal kar jaye wo bhi jannat mein jayega"

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَنْتَ رَبِّيْ لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اَنْتَ خَلَقْتَنِيْ وَاَنَا عَبْدُكَ وَاَنَا عَلٰى عَهْدِكَ
وَوَعْدِكَ مَا اسْتَطَعْتُ اَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا صَنَعْتُ اَبُوْءُ لَكَ بِنِعْمَتِكَ عَلَيَّ
وَاَبُوْءُ بِذَنْبِيْ فَاغْفِرْ لِيْ فَاِنَّهٗ لَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوْبَ اِلَّا اَنْتَ

1. Allaahumma Anta Rabbi laa ilaaha illaa, Anta, khalaqtanee wa anaa 'abduka wa anaa 'alaa 'ahdika wa wa'dika mas-tata'tu, 'a'oozu bika min sharri maa sana'tu 'aboo'u laka bini'matika 'alayya wa 'aboo'u bizambee faghfir lee fa'innahu laa yaghfiruz-zunooba illaa anta.

"Aye Allah !tu mera rab hai tere elaawah koyi sachcha ma'bood nahin tune mujhe paida kiya hai, main tera bandah hoon aur tere ahad aur tere wa'de par qaayem hoon, jitni mujh men taaqat hai, jo (khata gunaah) main ne kiya uske shar se teri panaah men aata hoon, main tere liye apne oupar teri ne'mat ka iqraar karta hoon, aur apne gunaah ka bhi iqraar karta hoon, mujhe bakhsh de kyun ke gunaahon ko tere elaawah koyi nahin bakhsh sakta"

(Bukhari:6306)

2. Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya:

"jo shaks sham ko ye kalimaat teen martaba padh le to subh tak aur jo subh ko teen martabah padh le use shaam tak koi cheez takleef nahi pahuncha sakti"

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الَّذِي لَا يَضُرُّ مَعَ اسْمِهِ شَيْءٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ وَلَا فِي السَّمَاءِ وَهُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ

2. Bismillaahil-lazee laa yadhurru ma'as mihi shay'un fil-'ardhi wa laa fis-samaa'i wa Huwas- Samee'ul- 'Aleem.

"Allah! ke naam ke saath jis ke naam ke saath na zameen mein aur na hi aasmaan mein koyi cheez nuqsan de sakti hai, aur woh sunne waala, jaanne waala hai." (Abu Dawood:5088, Tirmizi:3388)

3. Nabi sallallahu alaihe wa sallam ne farmaya:

"jo shaks subah ke waqt yeh kalimaat sau martabah kahega use das ghulaam aazaad karne ke barabar sawab milega, sau nekiyan us ke naam likhi jayengi aur us ke aik sau gunaah mita diye jayenge aur in ki barkat se us din sham tak woh shaitan se mahfooz rahega aur koi shaks us se afzal 'amal le kar nahi aayega siwaye uske jo us se ziyadah kah le" (Bukhari:3293)

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

3. Laa ilaaha illallaahu wahdahu laa shareeka lahu, lahul-mulku wa lahul- Hamdu wa Huwa 'alaa kulli shay'in Qadeer,

"Allah ke elaawah koyi sachcha ma'bood nahin woh akela hai uska koyi shareek nahin, usi ke liye tamaam ta'reefaat hain aur woh har cheez par qaadir hai"

☆☆☆

51 Mukhtasr wa jaame' Ahaadees e nabawiyyah Deen ki samajh

۱. مَنْ يُرِدِ اللَّهُ بِهِ خَيْرًا يُفَقِّهْهُ فِي الدِّينِ

"Jis ke sath Allah taala bhalai ka iradah farmata hai, to use deen ki samajh ata farmata hai" (Sahih Muslim : 1037)

Ilm hasil karna farz hai

۲. طَلَبُ الْعِلْمِ فَرِيضَةٌ عَلَى كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ

"Har musalman par ilm hasil karna farz hai"

(Tabrani e kabeer : 10/240)

Sab se behtar kaun ?

۳. خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ

"Tum mein sab se behtar woh hai jo Quran seekhe aur sikhaye" (Bukhari : 5027)

Quran khoobsoorat aawaz mein padhna

۴. زَيَّنُوا الْقُرْآنَ بِأَصْوَاتِكُمْ

"Quran ko apni awazon ke sath khoobsoorat banao"

(Abu-dawood : 1468)

Niyyat ki ahammiyyat

۵. إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ

"A'amaal ka daar-o-madaar niyyat par hai"

(Bukhari : 1, Muslim : 1907)

Sab se afzal zikar

۶. أَفْضَلُ الذِّكْرِ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

"Sab se afzal zikr la ilaha illa llah hai" (Tirmizi : 3381)

Durood padhne ki fazeelat

۷. مَنْ صَلَّى عَلَيَّ وَاحِدَةً صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ بِمَا عَشْرًا

"Ji mujh par aik martaba durood bheje Allah us par das

rahmaten nazil farmata hai"

Sahaba ka ehteraam

۸. لَا تَسُبُّوا أَصْحَابِي

"Mere sahaba ki burayi na karna"

(Bukhari : 3673, Muslim : 2540)

Sachcha musalmaan kaun ?

۹. الْمُسْلِمُ مَنْ سَلِمَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ مِنْ لِسَانِهِ وَيَدِهِ

"Musalman woh hai jis ki zabaan aur haath se (doosre) musalman mahfooz rahen"

(Muslim : 409)

taweez latkaana shirk

۱۰. مَنْ عَلَّقَ تَمِيمَةً فَقَدْ أَشْرَكَ

"Jis ne taweez latkayi us ne shirk kiya"

(Ahmed, As Saheeha: 492)

Ghairullah ki qasam

۱۱. مَنْ حَلَفَ بِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ فَقَدْ أَشْرَكَ

"Jis ne Allah ke ilawah doosre ki qasam khayi us ne shirk kiya"

(Tirmizi : 1455)

Badshugooni aur nuhoosat

۱۲. لَا عُدْوَى وَلَا طِيْرَةَ

"Koi beemari khud bakhud muta-'addi nahi hoti aur na badshugooni koi cheez hai" (Bukhari : 5717, Muslim: 2220)

Bid'at se Bachho!

۱۳. إِيَّاكُمْ وَمُحَدَّثَاتِ الْأُمُورِ

"(Deen mein) nayi nayi baaton se bachna"

(Abu-dawood : 4607, Tirmizi : 2681)

Jhooti hadeesein ghadhna

۱۴. مَنْ يَقُولُ عَلَى مَا لَمْ أَقُلْ فَلْيَتَّبِعُوا مَقْعَدَهُ مِنَ النَّارِ

"Jo mere hawale se woh baat kahe jo main ne nahi kahi hai use apna thikana jahannam mein bana lena chahiye"

(Bukhari : 109)

Jhote ki aik pehchan

۱۵. كَفَى بِالْمَرْءِ كَذِبًا أَنْ يُحَدِّثَ بِكُلِّ مَا سَمِعَ

"Aadmi ke jhota hone ke liye yahi kaafi hai ke woh har suni hui baat ko bayan karde" (Muslim :5)

Rab ki nafarmani mein makhlooq ki ita'at na-jaaiz

۱۶. لَا طَاعَةَ لِمَخْلُوقٍ فِي مَعْصِيَةِ الْخَالِقِ

"Us baat mein makhlooq ki farmanbardari nahi karni jis mein khaliq ki nafarmani hoti ho" (Musnad Ahmad:1/131)

Du'a ki ahammiyyat

۱۷. الدُّعَاءُ هُوَ الْعِبَادَةُ

"Du'a ibadat hai "

(Tirmizi :1479)

Haya ki Azmat

۱۸. الْحَيَاءُ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ

"Haya imaan ka aik hissa hai" (Bukhari :6118, Muslim:36)

Duniya mein kaise rahen?

۱۹. كُنْ فِي الدُّنْيَا كَأَنَّكَ غَرِيبٌ أَوْ عَابِرُ سَبِيلٍ

"Duniya mein bas aik ajnabi ya musafir ki tarah raho"
(Bukhari : 6435)

Pakeezgi ki qeemat

۲۰. الطُّهُورُ شَطْرُ الْإِيمَانِ

"Pakeezgi aadha imaan hai" (Muslim :223)

Safayi aur suthrayi ?

۲۱. مَنْ كَانَ لَهُ شَعْرٌ فَلْيُكْرِمْهُ

"Jis shakhs ke baal hon use chahiye ke unhen saaf suthra aur sawanara rakhe"
(Abu-dawood :4163)

Miswaak kyun ?

۲۲. السِّوَاكُ مَطْهَرَةٌ لِلْفَمِ مَرْضَاةٌ لِلرَّبِّ

"Miswaak, munh ki pakeezgi aur rab ki razamandi ka zari'ah hai"
(Musnad : 1/3)

Peshaab ke cheenton se bacho!

۲۳. تَنْزَهُوا مِنَ الْبَوْلِ

"Peshaab (ke cheenton) se bacho" (Dara Qutni : 459)

Masajid ka maqam

۲۴. أَحَبُّ الْبِلَادِ إِلَى اللَّهِ مَسَاجِدُهَا وَأَبْغَضُ الْبِلَادِ إِلَى اللَّهِ أَسْوَاقُهَا

"Allah ki sab se ziyada pasandeeda jaghen masjidien hain aur sab se ziyada napasandeedah maqamaat bazaar hain"
(Muslim : 671)

Qabron ki taraf munh karke namaaz padhna

۲۵. لَا تُصَلُّوا إِلَى الْقُبُورِ وَلَا تَجْلِسُوا عَلَيْهَا

"Qabaron ki janib rukh karke na namaaz padho aur na un par baitho"
(Muslim : 532)

Qabron par Sajdah

۲۶. لَا تَتَّخِذُوا الْقُبُورَ مَسَاجِدَ

"Qabron ko sajdagaah na banao" (Muslim : 532)

Namaaz e Fajr ki ahammiyyat

۲۷. مَنْ صَلَّى الصُّبْحَ فَهُوَ فِي ذِمَّةِ اللَّهِ

"Jis ne Fajr ki namaaz padh li woh Allah ki hifazat mein hai"
(Muslim : 657)

Surah Fatiha ke baghair namaaz

۲۸. لَا صَلَوةَ لِمَنْ لَمْ يَقْرَأْ بِفَاتِحَةِ الْكِتَابِ

"Jis ne Sura e Fatihah nahi padhi us ki namaaz nahi"
(Bukhari : 756)

Sadqe se maal mein barket

۲۹. مَا نَقَصَتْ صَدَقَةٌ مِنْ مَالٍ

"Sadqa maal ko kam nahi karta" (Muslim : 2588)

Dene waala haath۳۰. **الْيَدُ الْعُلْيَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْيَدِ السُّفْلَى***"Oupar waala haath nichle haath se behtar hai"**(Bukhari : 1429)***Tang dast ke sath aasani karna**۳۱. **مَنْ يَسَّرَ عَلَى مُعْسِرٍ يَسِّرَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ***"Jo kisi tang dast par aasani karega Allah ta'ala us par duniya wa aakhirat mein aasani farmaiyega"**(Muslim:2699)***Har nasha aawar cheez haraam**۳۲. **كُلُّ مُسْكِرٍ خَمْرٌ وَكُلُّ مُسْكِرٍ حَرَامٌ***"Har nasha aawar cheez sharaab hai aur har nasha nasha aawar cheez haraam hai" (Muslim:2003)***Bhali baat batane ka badla**۳۳. **مَنْ دَلَّ عَلَى خَيْرٍ فَلَهُ مِثْلُ أَجْرِ فَاعِلِهِ***"Jis ne kisi bhalayi ki taraf rahnumayi ki to use bhi us shakhs jaisa ajr milega jo us bhalayi par amal karega"**(Muslim : 1893)***Achche akhlaaq waale Allah ke mahboob**۳۴. **أَحَبُّ عِبَادِ اللَّهِ إِلَى اللَّهِ أَحْسَنُهُمْ خُلُقًا***"Allah ke bandon mein se Allah ko sab se ziyada mahboob woh hain jo un mein sab se ziyada baa akhlaaq hai"**(Mustadrak Haakim :432)***logon ka shukar ada karna**۳۵. **مَنْ لَمْ يَشْكُرِ النَّاسَ لَمْ يَشْكُرِ اللَّهَ***"Jis ne logon ka shukr ada nahi kiya, us ne Allah ka shukr ada nahi kiya"**(Tirmizi:1955)***Dost kis ko banayen ?**۳۶. **لَا تَصَاحِبْ إِلَّا مُؤْمِنًا وَلَا يَأْكُلُ طَعَامَكَ إِلَّا تَقِيٌّ***"Too sirf momin ko sathi bana aur tera khana sirf"*

pargezgaar khaye"

(Abu dawood :4832)

Tohfa baais e mahabbat

۳۷. تَهَادَوْا تَحَابُّوا

"Aik doosre ko hadiye(tohfe)do!us se tum baaham mahabbat karoge" (Sunan kubra Baihaqi :594)

Karo tum meharbani

۳۸. اِرْحَمُوا مَنْ فِي الْأَرْضِ يَرْحَمْكُمْ مَنْ فِي السَّمَاءِ

"Tum ahl e zameen par raham karo, aasman waala tum par raham karega" (Tirmizi : 1924)

Choton ke sath shafqat aur badon ki izzat

۳۹. لَيْسَ مِنَّا مَنْ لَمْ يَرْحَمْ صَغِيرَنَا وَلَمْ يُوقِرْ كَبِيرَنَا

"Woh shakhs ham mein se nahi jo hamare choton par raham nahi karta aur hamare badon ki izzat nahi karta" (Tirmizi : 1919)

Teen din se ziyada baat cheet band karna haraam

۴۰. لَا يَحِلُّ لِمُسْلِمٍ أَنْ يَهْجُرَ أَخَاهُ فَوْقَ ثَلَاثِ

"Kisi musalman ke liye jaaiz nahi ke woh apne musalman bhai se teen din se ziyada qata' talluq kare" (Muslim : 2560)

Musalman ko dehshat zada karna

۴۱. لَا يَحِلُّ لِمُسْلِمٍ أَنْ يُرَوِّعَ مُسْلِمًا

"Kisi musalman ke liye jaaiz nahi ke woh kisi musalman ko khauf zadah kare" (Abu-Dawood:5004)

Mazloom ki bad du'a

۴۲. اِتَّقِ دَعْوَةَ الْمَظْلُومِ

"Mazloom ki bad-du'a se bachcho" (Bukhari :2448)

Har beemari ki dawa hai

۴۳. لِكُلِّ دَاءٍ دَوَاءٌ

"Har beemari ki dawa hai" (Muslim :2204)

Momin momin ka aayina

۴۴. الْمُؤْمِنُ مِرْآةُ الْمُؤْمِنِ

"Momin, momin ka aayina hai" (Abu-dawood :4918)

Momin ki sifat

۴۵. الْمُؤْمِنُ يَأْتِي وَيُؤْتِي

"Momin ulfat karta hai aur ulfat kiya jata hai"
(Ahmed:5/335)Bhalayi bhalayi laati hai

۴۶. إِنَّ الْخَيْرَ لَا يَأْتِي إِلَّا بِخَيْرٍ

"Bhalayi bhalayi hi laati hai" (Muslim :1052)

Takabbur kiya hai ?

۴۷. الْكِبْرُ بَطْرُ الْحَقِّ وَغَمَطُ النَّاسِ

"Takabbur naam hai haq ke inkaar ka aur logon ko
haqeer samajhne ka"
(Muslim:91)Dhoke baaz momin nahi

۴۸. مَنْ غَشَا فَلَيْسَ مِنَّا

"Jis ne hamein dhoka diya woh hum mein se nahi"
(Muslim : 101)Rishta todhne waale ki saza

۴۹. لَا يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ قَاطِعٌ

"Jannat mein qata' rehmi karne waala nahi jayega"
(Bukhari :5984, Muslim:2556)Chugal khori ka Anjaam

۵۰. لَا يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ نَمَامٌ

"Chugal Khor jannat mein nahi jayega" (Muslim :105)

Deen ki tableegh

۵۱. بَلِّغُوا عَنِّي وَلَوْ آيَةً

"Meri taraf se pahunchado agarche aik aayat ho"
(Bukhari)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

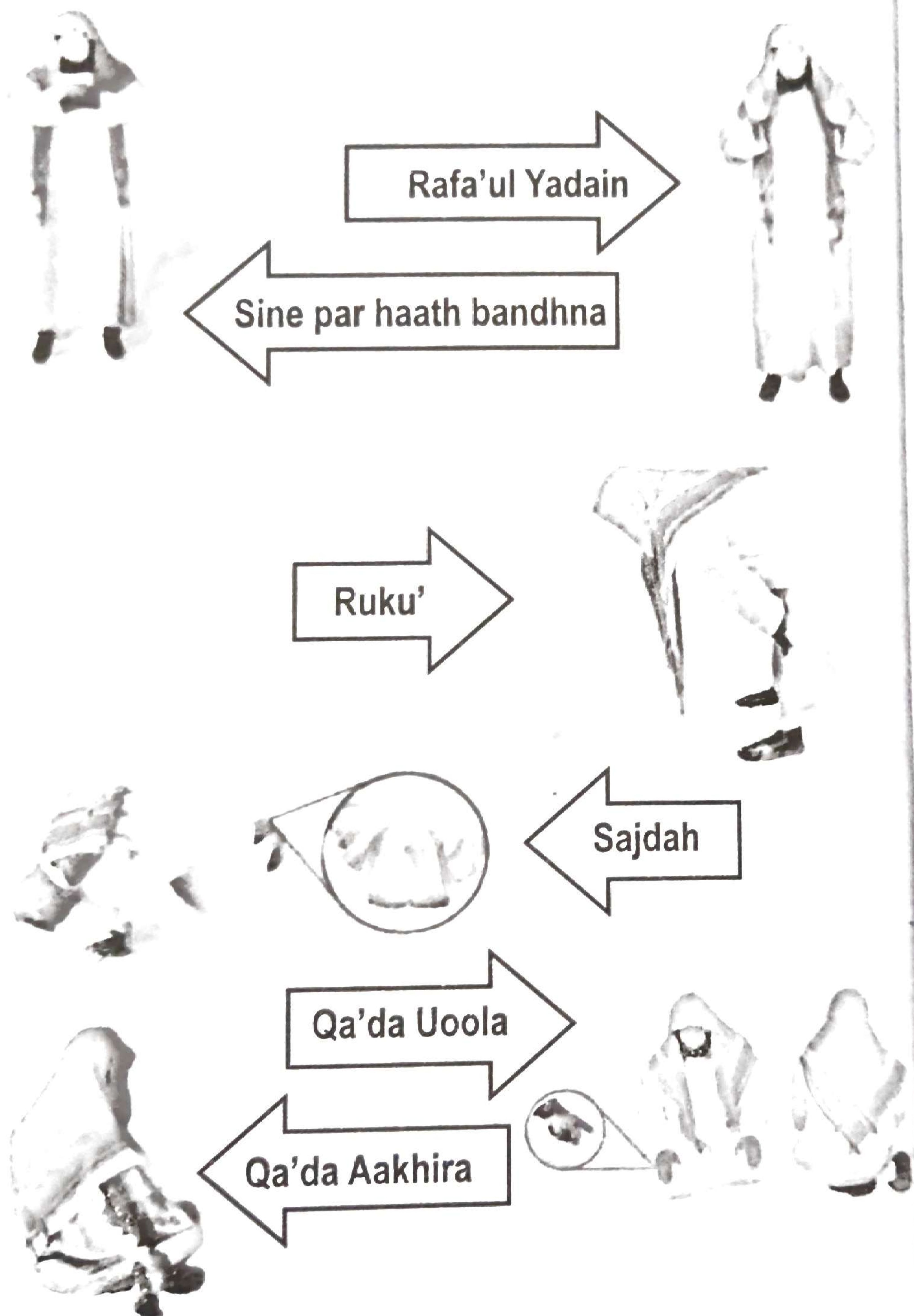
الشهور العربية Arabic Months Arabi Mahine

Safar	صفر	٢	Mu'harram	محرم	١
Rabi-' ul-Thaani	ربيع الثاني	٣	Rabi-' ul-Awwal	ربيع الأول	٣
Jumood-al-Thania	جمادى الثانية	٤	Jumad-al-Ula	جمادى الأولى	٥
Sha'baan	شعبان	٨	Rajab	رجب	٤
Shawwaal	شوال	١٠	Ramadhann	رمضان	٩
Zilhijjah	ذى الحجة	١٢	Zulqa'dha	ذو القعدة	١١

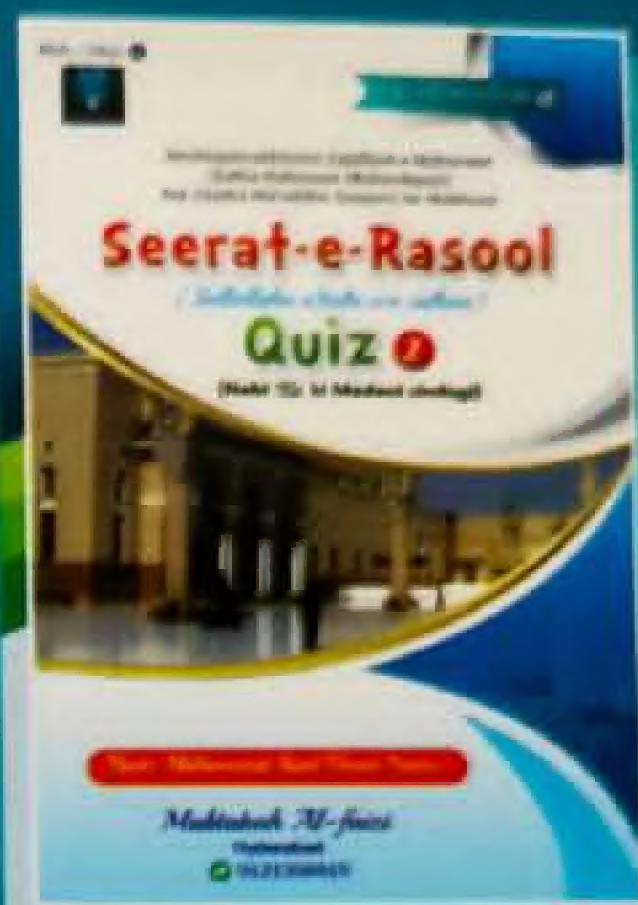
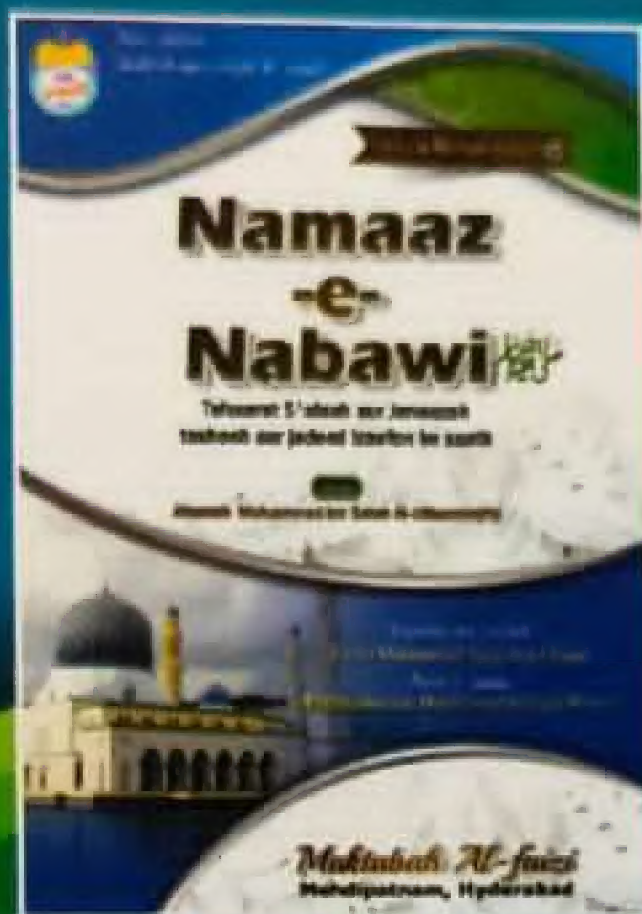
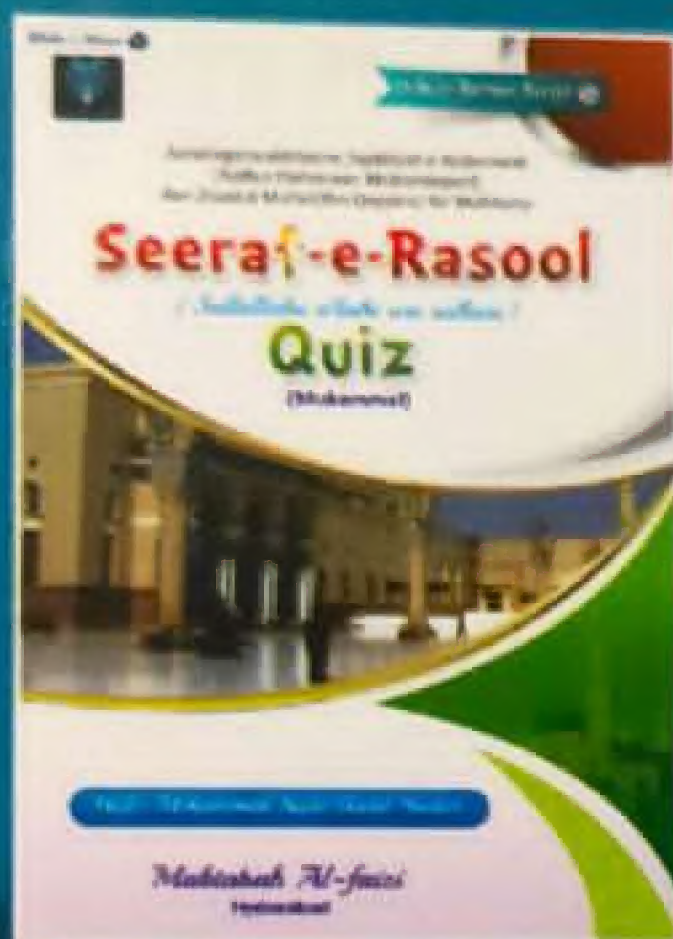
Arabic, Urdu, English mein dinon ke naam

English	Urdu	Arabic
Sunday	Itwaar	يَوْمُ الْأَحَدِ
Monday	Peer	يَوْمُ الْاِثْنَيْنِ
Tuesday	Mangal	يَوْمُ الثُّلَاثَاءِ
Wednesday	Chahar Shanba	يَوْمُ الْاَرْبَعَاءِ
Thursday	jumeraat	يَوْمُ الْخَمِيْسِ
Friday	Jumah	يَوْمُ الْجُمُعَةِ
Saturday	Hafta	يَوْمُ السَّبْتِ

Namaaz ba tasweer



Hamari Ba'z Aham Roman Kitaben



Maktaba Al-Faizi

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